

# Newsfronts

## National . . .

WASHINGTON (CPS) — Last spring 400 campuses mobilized around the American invasion of Cambodia to call a national student strike. This fall a different mood prevailed on campus. Both the country and the campuses were tightening up in the wake of May's student strike. And, not surprisingly, the student press was among the first victims.

Since the start of this school year alone, 25 overt acts of censorship against student papers and the shut down of two campus radio stations have been reported to USSPA (the United States Student Press Association) in Washington. While this represents a sizable amount of censorship incidents, the figure does not take into account the "subtle" forms of intimidation of actual copy blackout which do not get reported. Forty percent of those editors responding to an October questionnaire distributed by CPS stated that their paper had experienced some form of censorship of harassment due to content.

A new magazine designed especially for the social-action oriented individual will begin publication in January of this year. SOL III, as its name implies, will be a world affairs publication with a heavy emphasis on social problems and their solutions.

To encourage reader participation, SOL III is holding a \$1000 magazine contest with prizes in writing, poetry, art, photography, and humor. Entries from university students and faculty members are especially wanted. Contest rules may be obtained by writing: SOL III Contest, 1909 Green Street, Phila., Penna. 19130.

## Academic & Administrative . . .

ANNVILLE, PA. —Dr. Jeanne Argot, assistant professor of biology has received a grant of \$3,450 from the Brown-Hazen Fund, Research Corporation, New York.

Dr. Argot, who joined the faculty in 1969, will pursue a research program entitled "Disaggregation of Lymphocystis Disease Virus." She will be performing pure research on the tumors developed by the virus in fish.

The grant, within the Research Corporation's overall program to help new, young teachers in their beginning research efforts, comes from a fund built on the royalties received from the invention of nystatin, the first antifungal antibiotic to be proved safe for human use, by R. Rachel Brown and Dr. Elizabeth Hazen.

Dr. Argot is a native of Pocono Lake, Pennsylvania, and received her undergraduate degree from Moravian College in 1965, and her master's degree and doctor of philosophy from Lehigh in 1967 and 1969 respectively.

Dr. C. F. Joseph Tom, Chairman and Professor of Economics and Business Administration, has been invited to be included in the 13th Edition of *Who's Who in the East*. In addition, Professor Tom's biographical note has appeared in *Who's Who in American Education* and *American Men of Science* and is to be included in the *Dictionary of International Biography*.

## Social & Cultural . . .

Tickets for the Yehudi Menuhin concert to be held on February 26 as the second feature in the Great Artist Series may be picked up on Feb. 8th from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and on Feb. 9th from 9:00 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.; and from noon to 3:00 p.m. The ticket booth will be in the gymnasium. Special preference will be given to those students who did not attend the Melbourne Symphony in November.

## Athletic . . .

ANNVILLE, PA. — The Lebanon Valley football team will sport a nine-game schedule next season. The Dutchmen will open the season on September 25th by hosting Dickinson. L. V. C. will also host Muhlenberg, Moravian, Swarthmore and Millersville. The team will visit Ursinus, Franklin & Marshall, Albright and PMC.

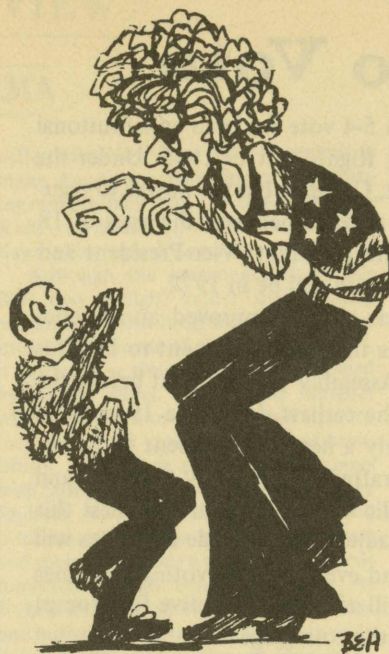
## HOOVER LISTS EXTREMISTS' LURES

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in an "open letter to college students" issued at the opening of the fall school year, has "pinpointed eight ploys used by radical extremists in their efforts to steer justifiable campus protest into violent and destructive channels."

"The vast majority of you," says Hoover, "I am convinced, sincerely love America and want to make it a better country." But, Hoover warns, radicals from SDS (including Weathermen), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), the Communist Party's young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC), or many (who) are not associated with any national group" are trying to lure unsuspecting campus angels into their ranks by capitalizing on student dissent. Hoover, apparently not concerned with "lures" to black students failed to mention the Black Panther Party or any other black group, even though the Panthers was the FBI's number one target.

Hoover listed eight ways that "extremists will try to lure you into their activities."

"They'll encourage you to lose respect for your parents and the older generation; this will be one of their first attacks, trying to cut you off from home. You'll hear about the "failures" and "hypocrisy" of your parents and their friends. The older generation has made mistakes but your parents and millions of other adults worked hard, built, sacrificed, and suffered to make America



what it is today. It is their country too. You may disagree with them, but don't discredit their contributions.

"They'll try to convert you to the idea that your college is "irrelevant" and a "tool of the Establishment." The attack against the college administration is often bitter, arrogant, and is unreasonable. SDSers, for example, have sought to disrupt the colleges by demanding the right to select professors, determine the curriculum, and set grading standards." (horrors!)

"They'll ask you to abandon your

basic common sense. Campus extremism thrives on specious generalizations, wild accusations, and unverified allegations. Complex issues of state are wrapped in slogans and cliches. Dogmatic statements are issued as if they were the final truth. You should carefully examine the facts. Don't get involved in a cause just because it seems "fashionable" or the "thing to do." Rational discussion and rational analysis are needed more than ever before.

"They'll try to envelop you in a mood of negativism, pessimism, and alienation toward yourself, your school, your Nation. This is one of the most insidious of New Left poisons. SDS and its allies judge America exclusively from its flaws. They see nothing good, positive, and constructive. This leads to a philosophy of bitterness, defeatism, and rancor. I would like you to know your country more intimately. I would want you to look for the deeper unifying forces in America, the moods of national character, determination, and sacrifice which are working to correct these flaws. The real strength of our Nation is the power of morality, decency, and conscience which rights the wrong, corrects error, and works for equal opportunity under the law.

"They'll encourage you to disrespect the law and hate the law enforcement officer. Most college students have good friends who are police officers. You know when extremists call the police "pigs" they are wrong. The officer pro-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

# La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVII — No. 6

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, January 15, 1970

## Arts Festival Replaces Symposium

by Jim Katzaman

If you feel over-burdened by all the pressing social activities at Lebanon Valley and you feel you need a rest, you can relax by seeing the Lebanon Valley Spring Arts Festival on May 14-16. But if you're one of the handful of people on campus who haven't found much to do up here—even on weekends—the Spring Arts Festival may bring a welcome change because it will provide everyone at Valley a chance to participate. Anyone who would like to try his hand at taking movies, taking pictures, carving sculptures, acting in plays, or even chalking up sidewalks is invited to become part of the newest event at LVC.

The idea for this project did not come as a bolt out of the blue. Its inspiration rests on an article from *Instrumentalist* magazine entitled: "Fine Arts Festival." The article described another arts festival held at another college and gave guidelines for any other institution for holding a festival of its own. Don Franz read the article in the magazine's October issue and soon thereafter began working on plans to hold a festival of our own at Lebanon Valley.

His plans gained new impetus when the All-College Symposium scheduled for February 2-3 was canceled by the Symposium Committee. Dean Erhart, a member of that committee, stated that reason for the Symposium's cancellation was not because of a lack of interest but rather a lack of organization. With the Symposium's cancellation, classes are to resume for the second semester on February 2.

The Spring Arts Festival has two important goals to accomplish in order to be successful. The first is exposure to the fine arts at Valley. It will also provide a new line of communication between the college and the community—indeed the entire central Pennsylvania area.

Its organization will consist of a com-

mittee of students and faculty—but don't stop reading here. No one, student or faculty member, will be forced to sit on the committee. It is all on a voluntary basis. In other words, if more students than faculty express an interest in the project, there will be more students than faculty on the committee. In this way it is hoped that there will be greater participation from both student and the faculty groups. The important point to remember is that the Festival is a mutual effort for total involvement of the entire campus.

The Festival will be made into a three day weekend from May 14-16. As an extra added attraction for participants, the faculty has voted to allow those individuals involved with the project to have time off from their classes to prepare for their events.

Speaking of events, the plans are not entirely definite yet, but here is a rough sketch of what will be going on during those three days.

The Quad in front of Mary Green will be filled with sculptures—student, non-student, and professional. There will also be large murals on which paintings will be created during the course of the day.

The craft display will consist of exhibitions of silverware, woodwork, and pottery. Again these will be by both students and professionals.

There will be an emphasis on drama. It is planned that there will be a scholastic drama competition for the purpose of community involvement. One purpose of this would be to allow the kids from neighboring high schools—within a range of thirty miles—to be on campus and get a taste of college life. It is also intended to make the college more a part of the surrounding community. Other colleges throughout the state will also be invited to participate.

Music will also be an integral part of the festivities. Groups that will definitely participate are the Jazz Band, Con-

cert Choir, Student Ensembles, and *maybe* professionals from New York City.

Available spaces on the Valley campus will be put to the best possible use. There will be a sort of coffee shop in the middle of the quad where all the wandering minstrels on the campus will be invited to entertain. Movies—amateur and commercial shorts—will be shown near the dining hall area. Music groups will perform inside the chapel while on the outside a stage will be constructed at the base of the steps for the drama competitions. The steps will be used as seats for the audience.

The college, in its preparation for the Festival, will have lectures on the Festival's theme for the week leading up to the event. It is also hoped that during the week it will be possible to secure a poet to give reading on at least one day of the week. Professional are also being sought in other fields of the fine arts.

There is the possibility of a television broadcast of the various activities during those three days.

Many group leaders have already voiced support of the Festival. Among them are: the Freshman Class, the French Club, the Sophomore Class, the Student Council, the Green Blotter, and Sinfonia. All groups are urged to participate in any way possible.

Finally, the words "Spring Arts Festival" and "the fine arts" may have stuff-shirt connotations to some people. This will not be the case. If you don't appreciate painting, sculpture, crafts, folk singing, choral groups, jazz bands, or movies, there is one event in the activities that will appeal to practically anybody—screwing. That is, painting—in our case, chalking—sidewalks. Yes, that is considered an art. How so? As Don Franz puts it, "Art is a product of man to communicate a human experience." That sounds good enough to be from an Art 20 book.



## Right To Vote

Last month the Supreme Court by a 5-4 vote declared constitutional last June's amendment to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Under the ruling handed down from our high court, Congress has the power to regulate national elections. This means all citizens between the ages of 18 and 21 are now allowed to vote for the President, Vice-President and members of Congress. Their first opportunity will be in 1972.

The 1970 Pennsylvania Assembly has already approved an amendment of the state constitution to reduce the age requirement to 19. This proposal must be passed by the 1971 Assembly and then put before the voters in the form of a referendum. The earliest date for a 19-year-old vote in local elections is 1972. Similarly a new amendment to further lower the requirement to 18 must be drafted, approved by the 1971 and 1972 Assemblies and submitted to public vote. 1973 is the soonest this process could be completed. Until the adjustment is made the states will be forced to provide separate ballots and even separate voting machines for the under 21 voters. This expense will add extra incentive for prompt passage of amendments to standardize the voting age.

The approval by the court of the constitutionality of the Voting Rights amendment may mean a whole new place in society for the college student. When an elected official speaks to or about college students in the future, he will no longer be dealing with a disfranchised element of the society. We will see if future presidents can safely ignore student opinion. We will see how much more effective petitions will be when our legislators understand that each signature represents a vote.

Unfortunately, predictions are that the availability of 11 million new young voters will have no effect on the election pattern. Few will register and fewer will vote. It is becoming apparent in this year of quiet on the campus that many students are disillusioned with the whole political process. If the right to vote had been granted last year, perhaps the story would be different. Now it may be a question of too little—too late. The lack of registration is being viewed by some as a result of political apathy—the end of a fad. It is hard to believe that such activists as appeared at Berkeley and Columbia have faded into quiet submission. Maybe the quiet around the country is the quiet before the storm. Since September talk has switched from how to effect the system to how to destroy it. Maybe the lack of interest in voting is caused by a feeling of irrelevance rather than one of apathy.

## Campus Scene

AL SCHMICK

Wow! Notice the redecorated dining hall. Cream-of-wheat colored walls. And what's that on the curtains—dead broccoli?

Is it really true that the new foyer was painted mauve in a dining hall plot to cut down on food consumption by guaranteeing mass nausea amongst the coat hangers? At least somebody had the good taste to remove those blue and green tinsel replicas of jellyfish that seem to grow from the ceiling to wave their tentacles in every Yuletide draft.

Everybody have a nice Christmas around those blazing homefires?

"You mean we're putting all this money into your education and you don't know what you're going to do with it?"

"... and don't come back until you get a hair cut."

"Where'd you say you go to school?"

"... oh ..."

So here we are, refreshed by our two week break, and eager to tritize off through the slush towards those finals with one question burning in our little minds:

"Can a sane person find true happiness at a small church-related, liberal arts college? Tune in next issue...."



E.

## QUOTE OF THE WEEK

THE DANGER, TO PUT IT ANOTHER WAY,

IS NOT MAN BEING DOMINATED

BUT MAN SURRENDERING.

—WILLIAM H. WHYTE JR.

## Student Loans Clarified

Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare today announced that the Guaranteed Loan Program, authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965, is now approaching \$3 billion in loans made to students.

Through more than 3 million separate loan transactions, an estimated 2½ million students have continued or completed their college and vocational training during the five years this program has been in operation.

Under the Guaranteed Loan Program one may borrow from such authorized lenders as banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions to attend college or a business, trade, technical or vocational school. He may borrow up to \$1,500 each academic year, to a maximum of \$7,500 for both undergraduate and graduate study. The Federal Government, a State government, or a private nonprofit agency under contract with the Federal Government provide insurance for the loans.

Repayment begins nine to 12 months after the student completes his course of study or leaves school and normally is scheduled over a period of five to 10 years. If the student's adjusted family income is less than \$15,000, the Federal Government pays the total interest while the student is in school and during authorized periods of deferment. Deferment on the loan is allowed for return to school as a full-time student, for up to three years of military service, and for service in the Peace Corps of VISTA.

All borrowers pay 7 percent interest during the repayment period. In addition to paying the interest on behalf of eligible student borrowers while they are in school, the Federal Government may pay a special allowance to lenders at a rate adjusted every three months. The maximum special allowance is at the rate of 3 percent on the average unpaid principal balance of loans outstanding during the preceding quarter.



A girl who needs a hand—gets one when you give to the March of Dimes

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

## COMMENT

by Carlos DeAugustine

When I was in high school I heard about all these colleges in America being subjected to numerous violent demonstrations, riots, and marches. I heard that the students were tired of the world facing them. Things like Vietnam, the draft, ROTC, segregation, and their whole future being dictated by tradition which wasn't valid anymore brought reactions from the students in the forms of marches, riots, and burnings. I thought this was great. This was what was needed. I don't say it's right or proper but it's great. Then last year, my first college year, while I was parading around in my ridiculous dink and tie, things were building up all over the country until finally, in Spring, it all exploded at Kent, followed by a strong backlash (which even hit L.V.C.) that resulted in strikes and moratoriums. I thought this was bad. I couldn't understand why at Kent when things weren't as bad as Berkeley or Columbia four students were killed.

Now in my second year, it's all over. Sure we grumble and attempt to rally about our pressing problems of chapel and open house (or is that intervisitation?). They're the top issues of the age. Forget that last year four people died. That's last year. I'm sure their parents probably forgot. Forget Vietnam or Israel-Arab or Alcatraz. We've tried, we've done our part. Now we'll live with the situations and abide by the rules because I have to graduate and live my life. I don't know which is right. I don't know if there is a right way. But it seems as if people don't have enough time to care about life because they're too busy trying to live. Oh, I know we all are

worried about the open house issue. And the chapel problem. I don't say we should be ignorant or silent about these power plays but I don't think we should stop there.

Perhaps this is a dormant time. I hope so. Or perhaps the communication lines are opening up which would be better. I don't want to see protests and riots. They're frightening, but I don't want to see four students die violently for nothing. And I don't want to see Vietnam go on, and I don't want to see racism and all the other problems. Or perhaps everyone is trying to graduate to live within the system and change it from within. I've been told protests don't work and I can see that they don't but that's not the only problem. Being aware that there is a bad situation is half of it. And protests and moratoriums do help. America won its independence on dissent and revolution. I've often wondered if all these peace movements didn't exist if we'd all accept Vietnam and the rest as an ordinary situation.

I can't say for everyone that dissent is the proper method. There is a lot to be said about working from within. For example, the ideas of Socrates have lived on, even though he himself was defeated. And there are others like him. However, I do advocate an occasional moratorium or march or even a thought about what is happening and how you feel about it. Know how you feel and maybe if a situation arises you can contribute to it. Maybe after a time such things would become gestures but they'd still be there reminding people that things haven't changed.

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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BEN NEIDEIGH

## FYRESYDE CHAT

In this world of constant changes, it is most reassuring to realize that there are some sacred institutions that will never change. True, Pennsylvania has elected its first Jewish governor (amid decidedly Republican grumblings that the General Assembly will be reduced to little more than the Harrisburg chapter of B'nai Brith), and true also that NASA, which had been at one time the pride of all patriotic Americans interested in beating "those danged Rooskies" to the moon has eliminated all but two of the remaining Apollo moon flights (the next NASA project is an attempt at a low-budget moon ship, featuring an air-tight Tupperware container for the astronaut to occupy and a propellant system consisting of seventy-six thousand cherry bombs and six bottles of seltzer), but in the end, there are two traditions that will never change: the general quality (lack of it, rather) of college cafeteria food and the roar of the Reading Railroad behind Funkhouser, Hammond, Keister, and Mary Green halls.

Despite the success and quality of the L.V.C. Film Series, the cafeteria boasts the most unusual and interesting entertainment on campus. At every meal, we are presented with a spectacular live double feature, *Fruit Fly Fantasia*, featuring "The Dance of the Enchanted Undercooked Veal Cutlet" and *March of the Mad Maggots*, in which the horrified diner watches as his scalloped potatoes come to life and devour themselves on the plate before his very nose. Public reaction has been predictable but consistent, and the producers of the show seem satisfied at the results, despite the fact that they have never actually experienced their own creations. They seem to be quite fond of guessing games, though. For example, I remember one night when the audience was served up a round of grayish-brown mounds, much resembling an Esso Watchdog Oil Service Complimentary Bath Sponge in texture and that with which any dairy farmer or cattle rancher is familiar in appearance and aroma. Anon, it was discovered that the mysterious blobs were, in fact, ground beef patties, but the genial staff did well to disguise the flavor by adding liberal amounts of canary seed, saw dust, and ground cuttlebone. I detected what appeared to be the remnants of a horse-hair violin bow in my portion. Fun, Fun!

As a consequence of the evening's culinary extravaganza, I usually struggle back to my Hammond Hall perch in a ptomaine stupor and try to sleep off the feast. Usually, though, my decidedly comatose state is quickly interrupted by the arrival of the infamous "6:15", the Reading Railroad's answer to the aural effects used in the filming of "The Longest Day." With the sound of a billion nails scratching an equal number of blackboards, the train whistles onto the section of track directly beneath my window. With a brief forty-minute blast of the air horns, the engineer signals the beginning of that greatest of railroad rituals, Switching. As most of the junior Casey Joneses reading this know, switching is the process that occurs when daddy unhitches half of the cars with the nifty little magic de-coupler and watches in horror as you send your two-hundred dollar American Flyer replica (an exact model of the Alco model 47-62 x36-99BZSPQRLBJ road switcher in authentic colors and numerals so that it is an exact reproduction of the Poison Water Hole Dixie Grand Trunk & Northern locomotive wrecked in January of 1943 by engineer Stanislaus X. Schmidlap while towing a load of napalm over the Grand Canyon on a trestle bridge, thus causing a great flash in the sky over the Japanese-American Detention Center in Boulder, Colorado) scurrying down a graded siding toward a cluster of plastic houses at four times normal speed, searching for the box car you never found. Only Reading Railroad is much bigger and noisier.

For what seemed like ten hours the locomotive and its mad mentor scurried back and forth, coupling and uncoupling, blasting the air horn irreverently. Every time the train decided to barge ahead into the cars in front of it, I was rewarded with a report that sounded much like a twenty-one gun salute at a state funeral. When the ceremony was finished, the engineer gunned the raucous diesel into snarling fury and with one last

bronx cheer from the horn sped off toward Hershey with the same cars he had before he began switching, only rearranged nicely. I had hoped that the ritual had signaled the end of the railroad calendar day, but true to form, I was treated to a train every two hours throughout the night. Their window-shaking ability is uncontested anywhere.



SCHMIDLAP

One good point of having the railroad behind the dormitory is the unlimited supply of flattened pennies, dimes, quarters, and half-dollars it affords to the enterprising young souvenir salesman on campus. At a going price of at least twice normal value, I can see L.V.C. making more money than Dutch Wonderland and Mt. Gretna combined. After all, What's a few derailed trains when compared to a fortune made in selling squashed coins to the tourist rubes. Now, if we could only dress the Board of Trustees like Amishmen or Indians...

Then, too, with comedy acts like President Sample, who needs squashed coins?

'Till later...

## HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

tests your rights, lives, and property. He is your friend and he needs your support.

"They'll tell you that any action is honorable and right if its 'sincere' or 'idealistic' in motivation. Here is one of the most seductive of the New Left appeals—that if an arsonist's or anarchist's heart is in the right place, if he feels he is doing something for 'humanity' or a 'higher cause,' then his act, even if illegal, is justifiable. Remember that acts have consequences. The alleged sincerity of the perpetrator does not absolve him from responsibility. His acts may affect the rights, lives, and property of others. Just being a student or being on campus does not automatically confer immunity or grant license to violate the law. Just because you don't like a law doesn't mean you can violate it with impunity.

"They'll ask you to believe that you, as a student and citizen, are powerless by democratic means to effect change in our society. Remember the books on American history you have read. They tell the story of the creative self-renewal of this nation through change. Public opinion after time has brought new policies, goals, and methods. The individual is not caught or helpless in 'bureaucracy' as these extremists claim.

"They'll encourage you to hurl bricks and stones instead of logical argument at those who disagree with your views. I remember an old saying: 'He who strikes the first blow has run out of ideas.' Violence is as ancient as the cave man; as up-to-date as the Weathermen. Death and injury, fear, distrust, animosity, polarization, counter-violence—these arise from violence. The very use of violence shows the paucity of rational thought in the SDS, its inability to come up with any intelligent critique of our society."



## THE ARTS IN REVIEW

## CINEMA

by Sue Ann Helm

The New Year begins and with it advances one of the new years schmaltziest films, *Love Story*. This picture preys on the sentimentality of its audience with the precision of a bankrupt producer slyly readying a sure hit.

*Love Story's* writer, Erich Segal, rewrote the film script as a novel which became a bestseller almost overnight. The novel ends differently than does the film. An accident that invites speculation. One wonders why the young Oliver Barrett IV played by Ryan O'Neal fails to resolve his noble young wife's death by finally collapsing into his father's arms as he did in the novel. Previously, Oliver's wife, a young smart-mouthed Radcliff coed named Jennifer Cavieleri, (Ali MacGraw) seems to have had but one regret in their near perfect marriage, that of Oliver Barrett IV's estrangement from Oliver Barrett III, ole Son-Of-A-Bitch, over the marriage. Indeed, one might suspect that the reconciliation was viewed by director Arthur Hiller or producer Robert Evans as an unpopular position with young filmgoers. In order to insure the support of independent youngsters who would rather identify with a character who graciously repeats the words of his newly corpsed bride, "...love means not having to say you're sorry," when the father apologizes for his ignorance of Jenny's illness, the young hero trapes independently on his way.

Other not quite so subtle manipulative techniques are also employed in this picture. The plot becomes a trite rich talented boy meets poor talented girl who then marry. Rich talented boy's father estranges now impoverished talented boy who then must be supported by bride. Talented boy becomes successful young lawyer; and just as bride no longer has to scrape to support them, they learn that she will soon die of leukemia. Add to this basic plot two pretty young faces with Jenny's calculated naughty little girl language and one has a film plotting to exploit the tearducts of moviegoers of all ages.

In the early '60's theatres were flooded by *The Sound of Music*; just last year *Airport* became one of the biggest box

office hits. Now *Love Story* threatens to make American cinema history by grossing more money than *The Graduate*, *Easy Rider*, or *Sound of Music*. In its first 3 days it has earned its productions cost.

Although the sentimentality of this film may delight rather than horrify moviegoers who long for the light star spotted romances of the '30's and '40's, it portends a sinister future if followed by similar films. The serious filmgoer who looks for more in film than a pretty face or a stock story chuck full of beautifully tragic love affairs and little boys with faithful dogs forever separated, may find the American film public's renewed interests in the nostalgia of past stars and romantic stories a stifling to the recent innovative trends being set in film. As Robert Evans, head of Paramount studios and husband of actress Ali MacGraw says in a quote lifted from *Time* of January 11 "At Paramount we learned a long, four-year, expensive lesson. From now on we make our kind of pictures. No directors who have final cut. We have final cut. Paul Newman may be one of our best actors, but he will not be allowed to make more WUSA's to save his liberal conscience. From now on, there will be no concessions to swingers or to stars over here. The story is the star." If Mr. Evans is correct, film making as a new and serious art form in this country may be in for a rough ride. However, one should not fail to realize that these nostalgic resurgences from ole Hollywood are mass produced precisely to appeal to a wider and hence richer audience. These films offend few and hit the lowest common denominator.

by Jeffrey Heller

"The Diary of a Mad Housewife" stars Richard Benjamin, Carrie Snodgrass and Frank Langella. The story for the movie was taken from a recent novel about a young family living in New York City. Richard Benjamin plays the husband, a Harvard graduate, brilliant young lawyer, and obsessed seeker of high social status. Carrie Snodgrass is the wife, neglected and generally kicked



photo by John Rudiak

Marilyn Whitmire expresses grief to the other members of the cast in the Sinfonia-SAI performance of Gilbert & Sullivan's comic-opera Ruddigore.

## VALLEY OPENS SKI SEASON

by Nancy Johnson

With the height of the skiing season, the Ski Club is just beginning to get into full swing. Under the enthusiastic leadership of Bill Hall, many interesting ski activities are being planned.

On January 13th Ski Roundtop, a modern ski area at Lewisberry, Pa., was the site of the first of many Ski Club trips. As a group of twenty (or more), Ski Club is entitled to a group rate which cuts admission and lift rates substantially. Chair lift rates regularly \$5.00 are reduced to \$3.50 under the Ski Club group rate. Beginners are encouraged to participate in the club trips as expert instruction is available in the form of hour and a half ski lessons—also at a reduced rate.

Membership in the Ski Club is open

to anyone on the L. V. C. campus who has any interest at all in skiing. Several faculty members as well as forty students have already shown their approval of this new organization by attending the weekly meetings. Dues of three dollars per member are used to pay for transportation to and from ski activities. Student Council has provided the Club with six hundred dollars with which to buy ten pairs of skis. These club owned skis will be used by members who are beginners or those who don't own skis.

At the first meeting of the Ski Club in November Bill Hall was elected president along with Dana West as vice-president and Gail Deviney as secretary-treasurer. A variety of ski trips and instructional sessions are in the planning with a possible all-day trip to New York.

about by her thoughtless husband. The couple had two daughters, of elementary school age, who, using their father's example, treat their mother as though she was no more than a combination second-rate servant and court jester. Frank Langella is the young Pulitzer Prize winning writer noted for his reputation with women.

The key to the whole movie is Jonathan's (Richard Benjamin) obsession with social status. He constantly compels his wife, Tina (Carrie Snodgrass) to accompany him to the "in" parties, to meet the "in" people, all of whom are without a doubt repulsive. Tina always submits to Jonathan's domination, to the point of being less than human at times. Finally at one party while Jonathan is off meeting the "in" people Tina runs into George (Frank Langella), the young writer. After a short, though humiliating conversation, Tina and George part. Jonathan then tells Tina that the man she was talking to is a Pulitzer Prize winner, and is very impressed with his wife's association with such an "in" person. As usual Tina is completely indifferent to the writer's status. About three weeks later Tina again meets the repulsive writer at another pointless party and for lack of anything else to do approaches him. After a short conversation George suggests that they meet at his apartment sometime; upon hearing this Tina retreats. Later that week the writer calls Tina and again beckons her to visit him at his apartment, but she refuses. Eventually, however, Jonathan's domination becomes so unbearable that she contacts the writer and from that point on the contact never stops.

Jonathan's neglect of his wife manifests itself in Tina's affair with the writer. But in the making of this movie a severe error is made. In the novel Jonathan's neglect of Tina grows as he becomes increasingly interested in social status, and one can see this happen. In the movie, though his neglect is great to begin with and one does not see this neglect build up and drive Tina to George. As a result, a necessary effect is lost and this loss does inestimable damage to the movie.

At the end of the movie Jonathan confesses to Tina that as part of his social status seeking he had been having an affair with another woman; of course this confession is brought on by extreme business difficulties. After Jonathan had made his confession Tina says nothing of her activities with George. Suddenly Jonathan's great striding up the social ladder ceases and Tina is seemingly the one left with guilt.

This is a rather simple story about common people that no one should make too great an effort to see. A lot of problems would have been solved had "The Diary of a Mad Housewife" been written in invisible ink.

## RECORDS

by Ben Neideigh

Since everyone and his uncle is reviewing *Jesus Christ: Superstar* (Decca DXSA 7206), the recently released rock opera by Tim Rice and Andrew Lloyd Webber, I may as well add my vote of confidence to the list. It is matchless. (and I include the prototype rock opera, the Who's *Tommy*, in the list of inferiors, not because it was an essentially weak work, but because by being the first of its genre, it naturally showed some flaws which Rice and Webber have, for the most part, corrected in their work). The instrumental work is coherent and incredibly well organized and coordinated between the six-piece rock combo, the 82-piece orchestra, and the three choirs used as a backdrop. These form a solid wall from which to suspend the brilliant solo voices of the principle characters. Murray Head as Judas Iscariot and Ian Gillan as Jesus Christ are both particularly excellent and quite well suited to their parts. Gillan's soaring, tortured voice fits the author's portrayal of the confused, unsure Christ (a quite humanistic approach to Christ's characterization, much in the mold of the beliefs of noted modern theologian, Harvey S. Cox). Eighteen-year-old Yvonne Elliman presents a very good portrayal of Mary Magdalene as well, presenting a believable view of a confused young hooker strangely attracted to the aura

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



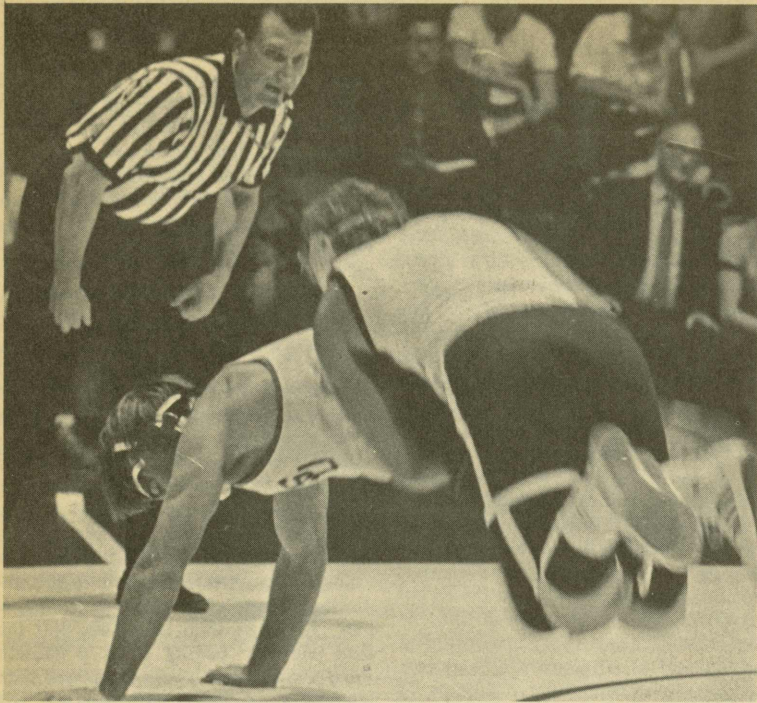


photo by martin hauserman  
LVC wrestler grapples with an opponent from Susquehanna University in last week's match which saw the Valley's unfortunate defeat.

## Dutchmen Grapple; 2-2 Record

by Tom Corbett

The Lebanon Valley Wrestling squad is now sporting a 2 and 2 record after the match with Moravian. In their first match of the year the Dutchmen lost a heartbreaker to Elizabethtown 19-15. Registering wins for the Valley were Steve Grove (Fr.) by decision, Rich Phillips (Soph.) by decision, Agu Laane (Sr.) decision, co-captain Tom Koons (Jr.) also by decision and Jay Cutherman (Fr.) by decision. Ed Thomas the other co-captain was forced to default when he reinjured his ankle hurt during football season.

The Dutchmen also lost to Susquehanna University by a score of 24-15. The Valley winners were Phillips by decision, Doren Leathers by a fall, Tom Koons tied, and Ed Thomas by a fall.

The Valley's first win of the season was over Swarthmore at Swarthmore. Grove won the 118 lb. class by forfeit and Phillips won the 126 class by a fall. Freshman Ron Kiscadden won by a decision in the 134 class. In the 167 pound class Alan Shortell won by decision, and Tom Koons won the 177 pound class by decision also. Jay Cutherman won the 190 lb. class by a fall and Ed Thomas won heavyweight by a forfeit. The final score of the meet was Valley 29, Swarthmore 9.

## Thomas Named To AP Team

Ed Thomas, defensive end and co-captain of the 1970 Lebanon Valley College football team, was named to the first All-State defensive team by the Associated Press.

It marked the second time in three years the senior from Cresskill, N. J. was named to the AP All-State squad. He received the same laurel during his sophomore year.

Earlier in the month, Thomas was named to the first defensive team of the Eastern College Athletic Conference Division III. It marked the first time a LVC griddier received the honor.

He was also named to the Southern Division Middle Atlantic Conference top defensive squad. During Thomas' junior year he was a member of the 1969 Middle Atlantic Conference Southern Division Tri-Champion squad. The Dutchmen finished the 1969 campaign with a 5-2 mark.

Also named to All State honors were Greg Teter, split end, 2nd team offense and Jeff Thompson, guard, 3rd team offense. Roger Probert, Bob Morris, and Ed Boekel were named to the honorable mention list.

Saturday, January 9th, was a double victory day for Lebanon Valley sports. In the afternoon the L. V. wrestling team defeated Moravian for the first time since 1967 by a score of 21-16. That night the Valley basketball team returned to its home court to defeat Albright, and avenge last year's defeat by a score of 90-80.

The Valley lost the first match of the afternoon at the 118 pound class but then falls registered by Rich Phillips and Mark Fuhrer wrestling his first varsity match, and a decision by Agu Laane gave the Valley a 13-3 lead. Guy Lesser tied in the 150 lb. class to make the score 15-5. Doren Leathers losing through the first period made a valiant try to overcome his deficit in points but he lost by one point. With Mike Probus winning the 167 lb. class by decision, the Valley led 18-8. Co-captain Tom Koons clinched the match for the Dutchmen by winning a decision in the 177 lb. class and giving the Valley 21 points. The Dutchmen lost the next two bouts by a decision and a fall to make the final score 21-12.

## Intramurals

This year there is a very close race for the supremacy trophy between the Residents, Kalo and Philo. As of Christmas vacation two major sports and two minor sports had been completed. In the major events of football and wrestling the top three places went as follows: football: 1st Kalo, 2nd Philo, 3rd Residents; and wrestling: 1st Philo, 2nd Kalo, 3rd Residents. In the minor events the Residents took first in cross-country with Kalo second and A. P. O. third. In pingpong the Residents took first with Philo second and Sinfonia third.

The team standing for supremacy points are:  
Residents 28 points  
Kalo 27.5 points  
Philo 27 points  
Knights 13 points  
Sinfonia 11 points  
A. P. O. 7.5 points  
Frosh 3.5 points

Another major sport is in progress, namely basketball. The standings at Christmas break were:

Residents 5-0  
Philo 5-1  
Kalo 4-1  
A. P. O. 3-2  
Commuters 3-4  
Knights 2-3  
Frosh A 3-4  
Frosh B 1-5  
Sinfonia 0-4

## McHenry, Athletic Director, to Leave

William D. McHenry, athletic director, head football and lacrosse coach resigned his posts on December 21, 1970 to accept the athletic director post at Washington and Lee. McHenry has been at Lebanon Valley for 10 years. In going to Washington and Lee he returns to his alma mater, where he was captain of his 1953 football team and a member of the W&L lacrosse team.

In giving his reasons for leaving, McHenry said that the offer and the challenge was just too good to pass up. W&L had contacted him to fill the post in October but he did not discuss it with Washington and Lee officials until after the football season. He was offered the post on December 19th and accepted it 2 days later. McHenry said that he will miss LV and the many associations he has made here in his ten years.

McHenry's coaching log in football is 44-34-1 while his lacrosse record, a sport he introduced here at L.V. has been 30 - 14. He has had three championship teams. 1961 he won the M. A. C. football crown and in 1969 the Valley was a co-winner with Johns Hopkins and Ursinus. In 1968 his lacrosse team won the M. A. C. crown after only being in existence for 3 years.

McHenry will stay at L. V. until June when he will take over his position at W & L. A new athletic director, head football coach, and head lacrosse coach will be named later.



photo by martin hauserman

The Flying Dutchmen after their victory over rival Albright have a standing of 5-1 in the Southern Division of the Middle Atlantic Conference. Their only loss was to Elizabethtown. They are 9-2 in overall standing. Here Co-captain George Petrie tries to raise the Valley score.

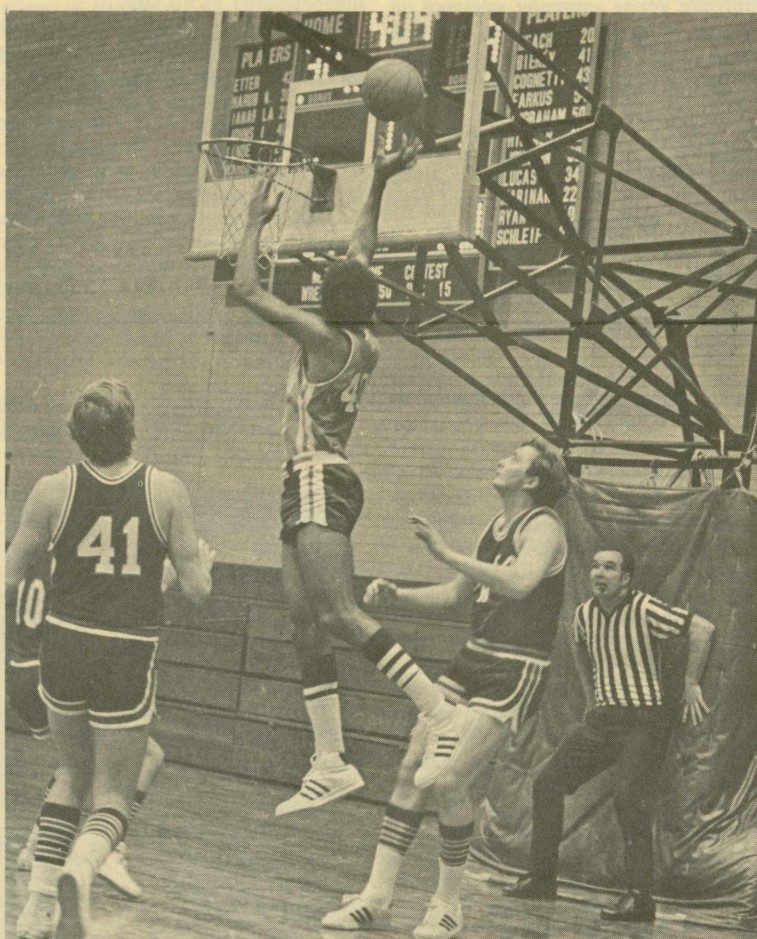


photo by martin hauserman

Don Johnson, LVC's top scorer, racks up another two points in Valley's game against F & M.

## Girl's Basketball Team Starts New Season

by Pat Dougherty

With only twenty girls out so far this year, the Women's Basketball team faces a tough season, extending into early March. Many new faces are included on the two teams. Presently the Varsity squad consists of Chris Becker, Janice Ganun, Lynn Gavett, Phran Haas, Luci Immens, Lyn Manhire, Becky Leas, Jeanne Lukans, and M. T. Russo. Five of these are returning from last year, the others are out for their first season at Valley.

The J. V. squad players are Diane Simmons, Margaret Hinkel, Rae Tanner, Diane Scholler, Pat Hamilton, Cheryl Kirk, Evelyn Nottingham, Nancy Albright, Atha Johnson, Jude Vanderveur, and Maxine Spangler. Marcia Keefer and Jodi Keeler are managers.

Both teams play their first game Wednesday, January 13th, against Albright on their home court at 3. This is the se-

## RECORDS

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

of Christ's charisma, yet afraid of his power and unable to approach him on her terms. The song, "I Don't Know How To Love Him," for example, indicates that these terms would most likely be sexual if not for Christ's unearthly conviction in himself as God's agent.

The entire opera is spiced with a succession of double-entendres that allow the listener to construct any number of personal theories concerning the motives and beliefs of Christ concerning himself and his mission. Christ seems to be on a constant roller-coaster ride, one moment seeming to be a self-worshipping egomaniac, the next seeming to be a confused, frightened mystic tortured by his popularity and premonitions of his impending demise, a weakling unprepared for mass adulation and its resultant controversy and pressure. This image is underscored by Christ's bewilderment as the crowd turns on him after his arrest. Throughout, Christ seems to trust no one except God and Mary Magdalene.

The authors use Christ's vacillations as the motive force behind the actions of Judas Iscariot. In the words of Tim Rice, "Judas Iscariot represents everyman." His actions within the plot are therefore designed to represent the typical actions of the average, skeptical, paranoid man. He sells Christ's life to Caiaphas, Annas, and the other high priests (who are equally paranoid of Christ's popularity), all of the while trying to convince himself that the act was part of the ultimate plan Christ had formulated to prove his divinity. His prime motive was fear for himself and the safety of himself, Christ, and the other disciples in the face of stiffening opposition from the priesthood and from Roman authorities. His actions reflect his lack of faith and his fear of retribution, either from his peers or from history. After his suicide, it is the ghostly voice of Judas that proposes the ultimate question of the work:

"Jesus Christ, Jesus Christ,  
Who are you? What have you  
sacrificed?"

Jesus Christ, Superstar,  
Do you think you're what they  
say you are?"

The opera is, therefore, a most provocative work, one designed by the authors not so much to answer questions as to create them, not so much to entertain as to enlighten, or perhaps in a better usage of words, to initiate thought. In the context of these functions, it succeeds handsily. Musically, it is a collage of form, alternately offering rock, neo-classical, pop, sacred and even honkey-tonk stylings, often interwoven to achieve a musical irony that complements much of the story line. The musicians, all veterans of famous British rock bands or professional orchestra performers, are, as could be expected, truly excellent.

*Jesus Christ: Superstar* is, in the final analysis, a historic work. It is not so much a bridging of the gap between rock and more conservative musical forms; however, as it is a proving of the ability of rock music to deal intelligently with a truly serious topic, despite the raving of over-zealous critics. Rock and classical music were created around two completely different sets of values; any conscious attempt to bring the two together for reasons other than curiosity or amusement is a gross misuse of time and talent.

Although *Jesus Christ: Superstar* is the winter's major recorded work, I have heard several other very good new albums. I recommend: *All Things Must Pass* (George Harrison, Apple STCH 639); *Lick My Decal Off, Baby!* (Captain Beefheart and the Magic Band, Straight Rs 6420); *American Beauty* (The Grateful Dead, Warner Bros. WS 1893); *Rare Bird* (Probe-ABC CPLP-4514); and *Stephen Stills* (Atlantic SD 7202).

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## Newsfronts

### National . . .

Washington (CPS)—President Thieu's October, 1969 talk of inviting 100 student "protestors" to tour the war zone "to see what the war's really like" is suddenly being taken seriously.

The South Vietnamese embassy has been flooded with applications for the trip ever since Thieu's mention of it; but only in the last month have national student organizations taken official interest in the trip. Moratorium leaders are submitting a list of campus organizers, National Student Association is supposed to be compiling a list of student body presidents, and United States Student Press Association has asked the South Vietnamese to make room for thirty student editors on the trip.

Those interested should contact the Lebanon County Peace Association or **La Vie**, and should immediately and independently begin the process of getting a U. S. Passport.

### Academic & Administrative . . .

Applications are now available for the 1970 Award contest sponsored annually by the James A. Finnegan Fellowship Foundation. The Awards are for students interested in a career in politics or government, and consist of paid summer internships in political or government offices. Applications and information are available at the Federation's Harrisburg office. The contest will be open until March 2. For further information write to James A. Finnegan Fellowship Foundation, P. O. Box 314, Harrisburg, Pa. 17108, or contact **La Vie**.

### Social & Cultural . . .

Dr. Troutman is interested in forming a group on campus to discuss, encourage, and help to plan foreign travel by students. He asks that all students who have travelled abroad, or who have information or ambitions about foreign travel programs please contact him.

\* \* \* \*

There will be a meeting for all those interested in choosing movies for a film series on Wednesday, February fourth at seven thirty p.m. at the English office, 112 College Avenue.

\* \* \* \*

The next Great Artist Series concert to be presented in the Hershey Community Theatre on March 2, 1970, will feature Anna Moffo. Students may pick up a ticket without charge in the gymnasium on Monday, February 9 from 10:00 a.m. to 2 p.m. or Tuesday, February 10 from 9 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. and 12 noon to 3 p.m. Each student must present his own identification card to receive a ticket. Bus transportation will be made available to students at no cost. Other regulations concerning concert tickets can be found on campus bulletin boards. Tickets are distributed by the office of Dr. Earl R. Mezoff, Vice President and Assistant to the President.

### FREE UNIVERSITY OPENS

## Black Studies Program Planned by Two Seniors

On Thursday, January 29, the Free University of Lebanon Valley College will hold its first class, a two-hour per week, no-credit, no-fee course in black studies. The course will last seven weeks and include the history of Black America from 1492 to 1900. It will be followed by a second seven-week course devoted to the contemporary black movement. Classes will meet Monday and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30, in room 106 of the Chapel. The class will be open to all members of the faculty and student body.

The seminar-type course will be conducted by Jerry Beardsley, a senior political science major recently returned from a semester of study in Mexico, and by Gregg Scott, a senior in pre-medicine. The Free University grew out of their correspondence during Beardsley's stay in Mexico. They received the endorsement of the Administration after approaching Dean Ehrhart with the idea shortly before

Christmas vacation. He agreed to the use of college facilities, and said that the course would be included on the transcript of those who took it. From there Beardsley and Scott proceeded to compile a reading list, order books, and plan classes. They also acquired a table for registration. Thus far, about twenty persons have signed up for the course.

In the last decade the Free University has become an established part of many large universities, particularly those in urban areas. The prime orientation has been toward the non-student too poor to pursue conventional education. The Free University has also been used to fill holes in the formal curriculum, particularly in the arts, in social and political problems, and in philosophy. That is hoped to be its greatest utility here.

The Free University has also traditionally drawn upon faculty as well as students for lecturing and guidance.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

## CHRISTIAN CRUSADE ATTACKS ROCK

by Barb Andrews

Approximately 200 people were present at last week's meeting of the Concerned Parents of Lebanon County, held at the Lebanon Junior High School on Monday, January 19. They were addressed by two members of Billy James Hargis' Christian Crusade, a far-rightist "religious" organization, described by Rev. Hargis as "A Force for God and Against Communism." The Rev. David A. Noebel spoke first, claiming that rock musicians and underground music are one of the most important ways in which the youth of America is maneuvered into Marxist-type revolution.

Rev. Noebel pointed out that members of hard-rock groups are almost all drug users and generally engage in promiscuous sex, and that their songs encourage these activities. He read off

for his audience a list of songs about taking drugs, and recited a selection of lewd lyrics which promoted several shocked gasps from the Concerned Parents.

"Now I'm sure that many of you here think that the Beatles' song, 'Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds' is about a little girl flying around in the clouds," he told them. "It's not; it's obviously a song about taking LSD—why, even the initials of the title spell out LSD!"

"My thesis is," he went on, "that hard rock and roll is setting the cultural matrix today for our young people whereby it is setting the stage for promiscuous sex and revolution."

The other speaker for the night was the Rev. Charles Secrest, who spoke against sex education in the schools. He maintained that sex is taught in

the schools without moral guidelines, which would lead to promiscuous sex among young people which would lead to a Communist takeover of our society.

"Every civilization fell during a sexual rebellion," he stated.

The meeting ended with a taking of a collection to support the continuing work of the Christian Crusade in its fight against Communism, and an exhortation to buy the books and record albums on display in the front hall.

In addition to the Concerned Parents, several students from Lebanon Valley College and Hershey Medical Center were present at the meeting and engaged in discussions with some of the older people after the lecture was over. The general reaction of the students was that the conclusions reached by the speakers were "incredible."

# La Vie Collegienne

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La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, January 29, 1970

## S.C. Approves Snack Bar Plans

### Dr. Sample Channels RAC-Proposed Changes to Council

by Larry Riedman

A subcommittee has been formed in the Student Council to coordinate activities toward making the Snack Bar more attractive and useful to students. The committee was formed shortly before Christmas and is chaired by Craig Thompson. Its activities will include painting, soliciting furniture, decorations, and construction materials, and decorating the three snack bar rooms with the assistance of Mr. Iskowitz of the Art Department. Immediate plans are to create a warm, conversational atmosphere for several small groups in the south room. If this proves attractive to students, the north room will be given a loud atmosphere conducive to dancing and music, and the center room with booths will be made suitable for private, quiet conversation. The overall intention is to create a place for weekday evening breaks, and for after dates on weekends.

The plans originated several months ago in the Review and Action Committee, an independent group of twenty students headed by Louis Mylecraine. Mylecraine defines the group's function as "to review student affairs, issues, and anything that concerns student life at LVC" and to "take a stand on issues in some form of action." The RAC does not work against the Council, but is intended to supplement the official organizations and act as a watchdog over them and the Administration.

### Red Tape

RAC initially brought the snack bar proposals to Dr. Sample, and was referred to the Student Council. A vote of endorsement was made by the Council, after which another visit was made to the College President, who then called for a written statement of the proposals signed by the Student Council President, John Ulrich. This finally led to a meeting between the President and representatives of the two organizations at which Dr. Sample declared that any action by students which will affect a substantial part of the student body must be brought to the Administration only

through the Student Council. This is the latest in a series of statements dating since last year in which Dr. Sample has declared his intention to help make the Council the genuine and single voice of the students.

The actual work of changing the Snack Bar is getting under way this week. The Administration is paying for the paint and small construction expenses, and is providing supervision from the maintenance department. Students interested in helping should contact the Student Council.

The Snack Bar improvements can only be of benefit to the campus, as there has long been a need for an in-

formal evening gathering place. For the Student Council, the continued faith of the Administration is a good condition from which to act in other areas. Still, recognition and faith from above are no substitute for popular support. As for RAC, the affair has provided recognition and a legitimacy of sorts, though Dr. Sample's stance reduces the committee to a lobbying agent before the Student Council, rather than allowing it to act as an independent force in campus politics. However, with the Council's need for manpower to fill committees, a lobbying group can assume a not inconsiderable amount of real power.

## Ulrich Answers Criticism Of Council's Effectiveness

by Paula Stock

The Student Council has been described by Glenn Phelps in the November 21st issue of **La Vie** as "surprisingly inert in its activity." Perhaps equally surprising is the delay in response to that indictment. However, John Ulrich, President of the Student Council, has recently come forward with a statement criticizing what he considers inaccurate information in Phelps' article and expressing his own views concerning the work of the Council.

Mr. Ulrich agrees that this branch of the student government is not yet in the position which it should occupy in relation to other groups on campus. He feels that the Council should in time acquire the ability to provide strength and support for all other organizations. But he attributes the present ineffectiveness to factors which differ from those cited by Mr. Phelps.

### Inexperience a Problem

Organizational difficulties have plagued the Council since its conception last spring. The necessity for a new constitution and problems with the budget have slowed down work on proposals which may have resulted in more visible changes for the student body. Inexperience is yet another hindrance which Mr. Ulrich feels has caused weaknesses — few Council members have had previous experience in FSC and, consequently, were unfamiliar with even the most basic channels to be used for action.

These difficulties have all worked

together to provide that internal deficiency which has prevented the Student Council from tackling those "higher responsibilities" to which Mr. Phelps alludes in his article.

But Mr. Ulrich does not feel that the fifteen Council members are totally responsible for this undesirable situation. They have been gradually moving out from under the restrictions of the initial organizational problems and believe that they are now fully prepared to grapple with those tasks put before them. Drawbacks do not stem from the Council membership as much as from the student body.

### Student Support

Mr. Ulrich feels that perhaps it is necessary to remind students that the strength of the student government is grounded in student support of that government. So far, a willingness to participate in Council activities has not been shown by the student majority. Without the support, the Council is doomed to remain ineffectual. As just one example, when it is necessary to appoint a committee to study an issue and make recommendations it is not possible to draw upon the same fifteen people at all times. Students must come to realize that they have as much responsibility as elected Council members for investigating those issues which interest them.

If all the initiative is allowed to fall on the Council, the power of that governing body will decrease proportionately. Students do not yet realize the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)



# La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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## About That Career . . .

Although the lottery has made career-planning a bitter subject for many men, and though many women want nothing more from June than a nice wedding, second semester is still by-and-large a time for seniors to make sure their diplomas are worth all that time and money. Having been told that the party is at an end, that their over-long adolescence is at a close, they determine to seek and grab the best they can for old Number One.

That is, of course, the American Way—progress through competitive self-interest. As one political columnist for the *Lebanon Daily* recently labored to point out, our capitalist system has brought this country unparalleled wealth and material security. It has outstripped all other systems in allowing gentlemen like him to face old age with confidence.

Which is fine, if you don't expect to live beyond 1990, the projected date of this country's death from pollution, collapse of the cities, and rebellion from the poor and the second-class citizens: inevitable products of a system which honors corner-cutting, places profit above consumer interest, and through advertising equates cultural difference with inferiority, subverting the healthy mutually-respectful pluralism central to democracy. Conveniently, the country will apparently withstand the corruptions of competitive enterprise just long enough to allow the strongest supporters of the system their secure and happy deaths. As to those of us who want another fifty years of life—well, to get it, there will have to be some changes made. The old idea of communal progress through individual pursuit of personal rewards doesn't make it any more—to survive the next few decades will require a consciousness of the impact of personal actions on the community, and the elevation of group above self.

This is a new concept for most college students. The average graduate wants to secure a job in industry or business, to enter the middle class, and to join the silent majority. That has been the case at LVC: of the thousand or so graduates of the last five years, pitifully few have gone into the business of saving the physical and human resources of this country, have undertaken the kind of work needed to turn the country around. Not many have had the perception to see that in the long run it is more important to pay attention to the ghetto schools than it is to find a job in a nice suburban jointure; that it is more important to be in Appalachia or Watts with VISTA than in the suburbs with two cars and that whole mess; that it is more important to do minimum wage work for the Sierra Club than it is to be a rising young executive with a big lumber company.

Career preparation and counselling on this campus seem to be proceeding from some dangerous false assumptions—there is no security in a system that is doomed, no matter how well you fit into it.

Seniors should be taking a deeper look than ever before at the choices being offered them now—a look not at how a career will serve their personal future, but how it serves the larger human community of which they cannot escape being a part.

## ATTENTION

Those interested in becoming editor of LA VIE COLLEGIENNE for the 1970-71 school year should deliver a statement of their goals and qualifications to President of the Student Council, John Ulrich, as soon as possible. The position is open to everyone.

LA VIE also has a need for typists and for persons to work in business and advertising. Any one interested please stop at the LA VIE office any weekday between one and five P.M.

Printed in this issue of *La Vie* is a 7-point statement made by President Sample in reference to a proposal before the faculty to abolish the religion requirement. The reader should refer to that statement before reading this *Comment*.

Dr. Sample has chosen to make his position public and distinct. This is admirable. Too often administrators choose to make important decisions through release of successively unintelligible memoranda. President Sample's philosophy has been noteworthy for its forthrightness.

However commendable his forthrightness may be, I think there are significant fallacies in a few of his points.

Concern over the present religion requirement has been nearly universal among the student body. Very little "agitation" has surfaced, however, be-

cause most of this concern is latent. One reason for this dormancy is that chapel requirements, being of a similar nature, have usually kept religion course discontent in the background. Furthermore, once the religious courses are completed (usually in the Freshman year) they are regulated to the farthest recesses of the brain. Just mentioning Religion 12 and 13 can elicit traumatic responses from some students.

Dr. Sample's first argument that LVC must continue to require certain courses to assure graduates of a true liberal arts education is well-stated. In a past *Comment* I supported a continued stand against over-specialization. His fourth paragraph further supports such a policy.

Serious disagreement arises when talking about the President's second paragraph. "The inculcation of a reasonable degree of religious literacy

should be a part of this broadly based general education." I feel that the issue has been clouded here by grave overstatement. What is "religious literacy?" At present this literacy is measured by one's ability to memorize facts (if there are such things in religion or any other humanities study for that matter) well enough to pass a Religion 12 or 13 exam. I can't see where this is developing religious literacy in a student. Dr. Sample's choice of words in this statement is probably inappropriate for his own context but apt for my means. Being unfamiliar with the word "inculcate" I discovered that the only definition Webster's offers is, "to impress upon the mind by frequent repetition or insistent urging," and that it is derived from the Latin "to trample underfoot or tread upon." Unfortunately, this word describes accurately the present philosophy of Religion 12 and 13.

Dr. Sample continues in Point 5 to state that "(F)reedom of choice must rest on rival views." But where are these rival views of which he bespeaks? I doubt that many students who have taken Religion 12 or 13 can recall being exposed to differing views.

Thus in some cases it would appear that Dr. Sample is advocating a condition which does not at present exist. The question becomes one of how to bring about the ideal which he is defending.

### Past Requirements

In researching the religion requirements of LVC over the past twenty years, I discovered some interesting facts. In 1952 the student was required to take two semesters (4 credits) of either Religion 10 (similar to our present Religion 12) or Religion 11 (similar to Religion 12 and 13). In addition one had to take either Religion 32 (Teaching of Jesus) or Philosophy 31 (Philosophy of Religion).

By 1961 the requirement was changed to include just Religion 10a and 10b (Introduction to English Bible) and by 1964 these courses were altered and became Religion 12 and 13.

The importance of religion in our world (past and present) is undeniably large. The students must be aware of this to have any real insight on the condition of mankind—and that is what I would consider the ultimate present religion requirement provides little if any such insight nor does it

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

## PRESIDENT'S POLICY ON RELIGION COURSES

The following is the statement of position made by President Sample at the faculty meeting of November 10. A proposal had been made which would abolish religion courses as a requirement for graduation. He announced that he would veto this proposal, if passed, for the reasons listed below. The seven points of this statement are quoted from the official minutes of the faculty meeting of November 10.

(1) The basic requirements of this institution are too few rather than too many. If we are to support the idea of a liberal arts education we must continue to provide a strong general base, a solid grounding in our cultural heritage, upon which later specialization can be built.

(2) The inculcation of a reasonable degree of religious literacy should be a part of this broadly based general education. To overlook or to ignore the part that religion has played in the cultural and intellectual development of man is to overlook one of the great shaping forces of history.

(3) The continuation of required courses in religion is in line with the stated aims of the College. The academic approach to religion as an aspect of man's fundamental nature is not only academically respectable but also rewarding to the student in terms of his later subjective experiences.

(4) The fact that other colleges are abandoning required courses in religion cannot be a decisive argument for us. The survival of the small liberal arts college must depend on its unique-

ness, not on its conformity to national trends. Let us dare to be different.

(5) To throw an immature student into a sea of free choices is not always the best way of developing an individual's sense of freedom. Freedom of choice must rest on awareness of rival views, and if a young man or young woman grows up ignorant of the alternatives, there can be no real choice. It is our obligation to teach in such a way that their choices will be informed choices and not choices based on ignorance.

(6) The fact that ours is a church-related college should not cloud the issue. Our church relationship should be complementary to our determination to provide a well-rounded education.

(7) If religion has declined in the College or in the larger community and has become dull and stuffy, that is no argument for throwing it out. It is an argument for revitalizing religion and restoring it to the place which it deserves. No one who makes a claim to intellectual maturity can afford to overlook the claims of religion as a subject worthy of a place in our curriculum.

## Letters To The Editor

To the Editor:

It is not easy for a day to pass without some mention of the black-white confrontation. Although this daily confrontation has continued since 1619, the white man still seems sorely uninformed about his black counter-part. This, perhaps, is the greatest problem facing the white society today.

In an attempt to attack this problem a Free University has been begun on this campus. Although a Free University should serve many different varieties of subject matter, the present Free University has limited itself to one course—Black Studies. Hopefully in this and following semesters other courses initiated by students and faculty alike will be included into the Free University program.

We, as the originators of this new program, are first interested in creating a successful course in black stud-

ies. Success is based upon the support from interested personage, and today one can hardly be excused if no interest is focused upon the black revolution. In the past at LVC, excuses for non-involvement have been more than abundant. Students here have not often become involved with very much of the real world. Participation in political activities has been almost nil. Too, social and athletic events are sorely unattended. It seems as though the students are caught only by the tailwinds of some greater force which passes by almost entirely unnoticed. Cocooned in their own small world and metamorphosed into sightless and mindless individuals, the students of LVC are initially unprepared to view today's problems with a critical eye. The obvious result of all this intellectual stagnation is a four year degree certifying one's social unawareness.

Let it be known today that, for the first time in Lebanon Valley's history, there has been generated a spirit of intellectual inquiry into one of the many problems which face white Americans. The class in black studies which is offered through the Free University is the initial step in discovering another side of America—the black side. To avoid this confrontation now will only mean ignorance and desperation for white Americans in the future. On the other hand, to participate now will lead to understanding. Become a part of an active society. Stimulate yourself. Become involved.

Gegg Scott  
 Jerry Beardsley

*La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Please keep in mind restrictions of space.*



## Beautiful Future

Directions to these places, further details, car pool information may be obtained from Sue Ann Helm in the Clio House. Also, anyone with additional information about coming events is requested to bring it to the Clio House.

January 30  
Millersville State College—film—  
"Hallelujah the Hills."  
HACC—film—"The Hunchback of  
Notre Dame."  
F & M—concert—Christoph Eschen-  
bach, pianist, 8:30 p.m.  
January 31  
F & M—film—"Casanova '70," 8:30  
p.m.

February 1  
F & M—film—"Casanova '70," 7:30

p.m.

February 5  
F & M—topics lecture—Richard  
Schickel, "The New Cinema,"  
Film critic for *Life*.  
Harrisburg Farm Show Arena—  
Three Dog Night.

February 6  
HACC—film—"Nights of Cabiria,"  
8:00 p.m.

February 7  
F & M—film—"30 is a Dangerous  
Age, Cynthia," 8:30 p.m.

February 8  
Millersville State College—concert—  
"La Traviata" by the Goldovsky  
Grand Opera Theater.  
F & M—"30 is a Dangerous Age,  
Cynthia," 7:30 p.m.

## THE ARTS IN REVIEW

### Spy Flicks: New 007 Outdone by Old Master

#### CINEMA

by Michael Reidy

James Bond is back, again. Yes, it's really him—even without the Sean Connery shell. This newest 007 movie strangely does not depend on gadgets but on plot, and the actors' ability to communicate the plot. While Mr. Connery was no Sir Laurence Olivier, George Lazenby (the new Bond) is no Sean Connery. Lazenby's voice always sounds as if he were reading the lines for the first time, and not quite understanding them, rather than toss-

ing off the many quips and puns.

Diana Rigg, as Tracy, on the other hand is the female equivalent of Sir Laurence and her Shakespearean-stage-polished brilliance makes Mr. Lazenby look like the Australian garage mechanic that he was and still should be.

ON HER MAJESTY'S SECRET SERVICE has been translated to the screen remarkably faithfully. Even the novel's shocking ending (James Bond gets married) was left intact.

The colour photography is magnificent and several misty Renoiresque close-ups of Miss Rigg's face make one think that she would be an excellent choice for a Hitchcock heroine. Also, the sets are handsomely done from traditional British panelling to Swiss-à-la-Hollywood modern.

The plot, like the plots of all of Fleming's stories is fantastic but frighteningly plausible. OHMSS once again pits 007 against his Moriarty, Ernst Stavro Blofeld. Blofeld is seen for the first time in this movie, usually only his hands are seen stroking an Angora cat, or feeding goldfish to piranha. Unfortunately, Blofeld is too familiar-looking to measure up to the descriptions given by Mr. Fleming. While he acts refined, he still conveys the Chicago-Cagney-you-dirty-rat-you-gave-it-to-my-brother-see image. Like Conan Doyle, Ian Fleming never killed Blofeld, but rescued him to use later in another book. The same holds true with the movie—BLOFELD LIVES!

Those who have seen the other Bond movies will find many subtle touches in OHMSS. Leftover gadgets reappear, references to Sean Connery made, and one of Blofeld's gnomes tritzles across the screen whistling GOLDFINGER.

On the whole, the movie is not as good as GOLDFINGER or THUNDERBALL, but it is, nevertheless, action-packed (to be trite about it) and entertaining. Ski buffs should enjoy it greatly because of its magnificent Swiss scenes and ski chases.

I don't know if there are plans for any more Bond flicks yet, but it will

be interesting to see how the 007 movies will age. Which will be the one to hold up the best, now that the craze is over? OHMSS is now judged as just a movie, not as a Bond movie because the furor has died down and it hasn't the momentum to make it a success on its name alone.

Personally, I think that most of the Bond movies will hold up on their own as the best of a genre, and that the Fleming novels will be ranked with the Sherlock Holmes stories, because they have the combined elements of fine writing, and at the same time give a rather good picture of an age.

\* \* \*

Apparently the flow of psychological movies from the hand of Alfred Hitchcock has ceased. In all fairness to the man, we, the public, should stop expecting psychological cinema from him—after all, he's been doing them for over forty years. *Psycho* was a grand finale and *The Birds* and *Marnie* delightful encores. *Torn Curtain* was disappointing—partly we expected Paul Newman to be good in a Jimmy Stewart role and expected Julie Andrews to be anything but Julie Andrews—but now Mr. Hitchcock has presented us with another spy story. Now it is ridiculous to say that Hitchcock knows nothing about spy stories, as some critics have done, for it was Hitch who first brought the animal into existence with movies like *The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1934), *The Thirty-Nine Steps* (1935), *The Secret Agent* (1936), *Sabotage* (1936), and *Saboteur* (1942), only to mention a few. I only mention this to first show that Hitch knows what he's doing with spy flicks and hence, *Topaz*.

From the opening of the credits showing May Day celebrations in Red Square to the final shot of Mr. Hitchcock walking down the Champs Elysees, there is something decidedly foreign about *Topaz*. Much of it was filmed abroad (possibly all of it) and the majority of actors are foreign, and all (save John Bachelor Father Forsythe) are unknown. Maurice Jarre's militaristic and unquestionably Slavic music heightens the foreignness. Yet the special Hitchcock touches are there and as artistic as ever. The most memorable of these touches is after a rather beautiful foreign agent is shot, the camera looks down at her from the ceiling, and as she falls, her long purple robe seemingly melts and oozes over the chequer-board marble floor.

John Forsythe is good as the hard-working American agent. However, he somehow doesn't seem to fit into the Louis Seize meeting in Paris with other NATO diplomats. (Why is it that in movies American diplomats always seem to lack diplomacy? They speak as if they were at the local greaserie ordering a hamburger from the village idiot.)

The story is complicated, as all spy stories are. But what is particularly disturbing is that the person whom we think is the hero (we think this because he is the central figure for the first twenty minutes of the film) is dislikable and virtually vanishes after the beginning of the movie.

As I said about *On Her Majesty's Secret Service*, *Topaz* too will have to stand on its own, simply because spy stories are out of vogue. *Topaz* is well-equipped to stand by itself. It is a beautiful movie, beautifully made. The colour photography is handsome and the sets and costumes elegant. But it does not have the Hollywood

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



## In the old days, they smacked us across the knuckles if we read with our hands.

Today, reading with your hand is quite acceptable.

In fact, it's somewhat of a status symbol, because people who read with their hands are graduates of the Evelyn Wood Course.

The hand, however, hasn't always been the symbol of rapid reading. The old method of teaching students to increase their reading speed was to equip them with a reading machine.

The theory was that a motorized arm on the machine would extend out over the page. The arm would move down the page at a steady speed. Hopefully, your eyes would go along for the ride.

The machine, while seemingly a good idea, didn't live up to its expectations. It couldn't slow down when the reader ran into a confusing passage. And it was too awkward to use in easy chairs or beds.

In 1945, Evelyn Wood discovered the hand as a device for reading faster.

Her reason for using the hand as a tool was to "give my students the ability to read groups of words at a time and to increase their concentration so they won't have to go back and re-read so often."

Her principle worked.

Since 1959, 450,000 people have taken the Evelyn Wood Course and have increased their reading speed by an average of 4.7 times.

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**Tuesday Feb. 3, Rm 101 - 3 PM PM & 7 PM**



## THE ARTS (Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

gloss which makes other movies look alike. It is coloured with pastels and impressionistic mists which elevate *Topaz* to more of a work of art than a picture to be seen for the story alone.

Hitchcock, in my opinion, has not lost his touch. He has only changed it, and it is this changing, this experimentation which has kept him from stagnating. Each facet of *Topaz* has been carefully attended to so that the end result is a fine piece of cinema, not a great one, but a fine one, wrought with integrity.

## MUSIC

by Dale Fetzer

It seems liberalism is the climate of the times. The youth of today are essentially liberal and this social fact is reflected in their music. Rock, the most prominent musical form, is also the most liberal art form. Probably more liberal than any other musical trend. Not only is rock liberal in its content, but it is also liberal in its assimilation of other musical ideas.

Rock has taken to its heart jazz, blues, concert music, gospel and many other important musical factors. Rock takes a form, such as jazz, and places it in a rock setting, therefore not losing the individualism of its art. It can still retain the label rock. As of late rock has taken still another form and transformed it into rock music. That form is country & western.

## - Comment -

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

present the rival views which Dr. Samples maintains must be offered.

One alternative might be to revamp the World Religion, Religion in America, and Philosophy of Religion courses to adequately meet this weakness in the present program. Or perhaps the student might choose any two courses from among Religion 12 and 13 and the aforementioned three. Or better yet, complete modification could be advanced for the present courses.

Lebanon Valley has every right to demand "religious literacy," "awareness of rival views," and "an academic approach to religion as an aspect of man's fundamental nature." Dr. Sample and the rest of the college should work to bring about such a curriculum. I cannot believe that such a condition now exists.

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What could be more absurd than listening to "Good Golly Miss Molly" played by a bunch of cowboys. Yet this transformation is quite successful as witnessed by the new c&w Byrds. Undoubtedly the first rock star using c&w was Bob Dylan with his album *Nashville Skyline*. It seems that Mr. Dylan started it and it caught on very fast. Today c&w rock stars are quite numerous, with such folks as Johnny Cash, the Byrds, the Band, the Beatles, John Mayall, and Joe Cocker. All have experimented with country & western.

Rock's new found association with c&w really is not all that incredible. Rock as a liberal social factor should assimilate country & western into its repertoire. If rock is seen as the new intellectuals' music and country & western is seen as the working class' music then we have a logical combination. For centuries philosophers have been concerned about the working class, yet they have never fully been in touch with the working class. There has always been that intellectual gulf. This century has seen this change, with the new liberal the philosopher not only thinks about the blue collar plight but are a part of this plight. Finally the intellectual sociologist can fully understand the problems that confront the working class.

The reason for this change is comparatively simple. The philosopher is no longer afraid to be part of the working class—to get his hands dirty. Just as the intellectual assimilates working class ideas into his philosophy, rock has taken c&w ideas and transformed them into a truly exciting musical form.

## Ulrich Answers

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

power invested in the Council, and because of this full use is not being made of that power.

In light of these circumstances, the advent of a dissident vote on campus such as the Review and Action Committee (RAC) is not an unfavorable sign. Mr. Ulrich believes that this is an indication that there is at least some interest among members of the student body. But this group is not recognized as a legitimate branch of government and its efforts are probably doomed to be ineffectual because of this.

Student Council remains as the one agency through which students can work to achieve their desired goals. But, Ulrich maintains, this will never become reality if the student body does not realize that criticism without action is no longer effective at Lebanon Valley.

## Black Studies

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

Beardsley and Scott hope to use Valley faculty for special lectures and presentations rather than in a regular role. The community will also be a source of speakers and information; attempts will be made to bring in Black Panthers and local Black leaders for the black studies course.

The Black Studies course is considered the pilot for the development of a whole Free University staff and curriculum. If the first course is successful, others may be instituted during the second seven weeks of the semester. Possibilities are Ecology and Pollution, and Film Appreciation.

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Silent Majority Enshrined As  
USIA Turns To Propaganda

by Paul Ideker

WASHINGTON—(CPS)— In the shadow of the Washington Mobilization against the War in Vietnam, The United States Information Agency (USIA) has produced a film which attempts to establish the actual existence of a so-called "silent majority" of Americans who support the President's Vietnam policy.

The USIA, which is directly responsible to the Executive branch of the government, has shipped the film

Lowenstein (D-N.Y.) criticized President Nixon on national television following the President's speech for what he thought was a misuse of the words and thoughts of a man who could not have known the ultimate consequences of his sending 15,000 "advisors" into Vietnam in 1963.

At another point in the film, Wiley Davis, the film's black commentator, reads over a picture showing Nixon the morning after his policy speech behind the now famous "telegraph covered" desk: "public reaction to the

Standing in the midst of the crowds on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, Davis speaks of the people on the sidewalks saying: "Many of the people merely observing the demonstrations from the sidelines are probably members of that 'silent majority' referred to by their President." A spokesman for the USIA dismissed as "nit-picking" contentions by a reporter that most of the people along the sidewalks were actually trying to make their way to the grounds of the Capitol to join the march.

Speaking of demonstrations as a whole, Wiley Davis, the film's black commentator, says: "Almost everyday there are some Americans who come from around the country to express their views here . . . Not all come to protest. Some come to promote a cause. But no matter how worthwhile—or meaningless—the issue, how popular, or unpopular, how sound—or foolish—the case, demonstrations are a part of the American tradition." Yet there is no mention of the numbers involved in the demonstration, or the fact that this was the largest demonstration in American history. Nor is there any discussion about the confrontation between the demonstration's organizers and the U.S. Justice Department over parade permits prior to the march.

It would appear from this that using the demonstrations at all in the film better serves the agency's credibility with its audience rather than the in-

"ONLY ONE THING CAN GET THESE HANDS CLEAN..."



entitled "The Silent Majority," in nine different languages, to 104 countries including Vietnam. It took 12 days to produce the 15 minute film which cost \$20,000 to make.

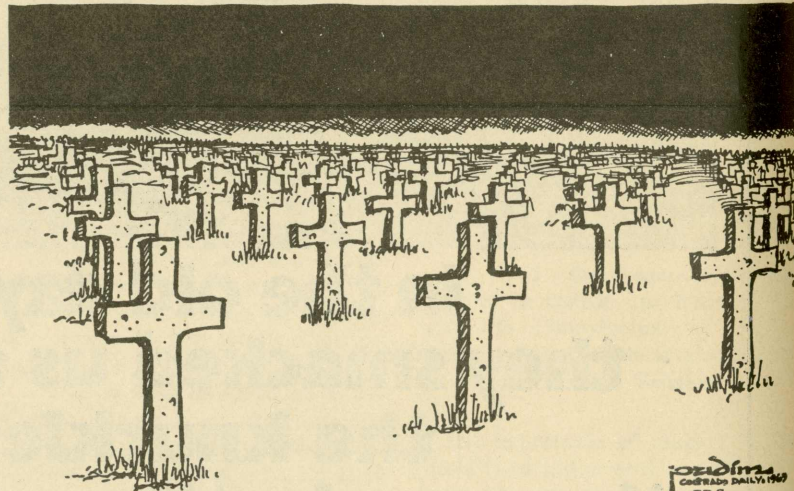
United States citizens are not allowed to view the film or any of the material produced by the USIA without an act of Congress, because the material is not intended for American audiences and could be considered politically in favor of the party in power.

Two Congressmen important to domestic and foreign information committees, John E. Moss (D-Calif.) and Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) were quick to criticize the film after a special showing in Moss's office. Reid indicated that he was "not entirely satisfied" with the film while Moss told newsmen that the film indicates a subtle change by an agency committed to informing to a commitment of propaganda.

Two excerpts from President Nixon's November speech are used in the film. This first follows this lead in: "Washington, and in particular, the White House, has frequently been the focal point for groups demonstrating for or against something or someone. Peaceful protest is citizen's right under the U.S. Constitution. President Nixon is aware of the objection raised by the 'vocal minority,' both responsible and irresponsible. Most of the visible pressure on him has been from those who would either get U.S. troops out of Vietnam immediately or those who want a build-up to force a military victory over Hanoi."

The film cuts to the part of Nixon's speech where he referred to former President John F. Kennedy, a recognized "friend" to many countries during his term of office. Congressmen Allard

address was prompt. And some of those regarded as the silent majority broke their silence. The White House reported the President received thous-



"The Other Silent Majority"

ands of telegrams, of which 90 percent reportedly endorsed his statement. Many other citizens communicated by mail. The White House says it received thousands of letters and postcards, the vast majority supporting the President on Vietnam."

The film's main purpose seems to be to install the "silent majority" as a truism rather than mere conjecture on the part of the president. After an interview with George Gallup, who conducted a nationwide poll after the President's speech in an effort to establish the "silent majority" as a majority, there are no qualifications attached to the term. For the purpose of this film, and presumably for its audience, it had become an established fact.

To a lesser extent, the film deals with the right to dissent in America.

terests of accuracy.

In the midst of the controversy over "The Silent Majority," response to reporters' charges of partisan politics on the part of a Government agency was made by Bruce Herchenston, USIA director for motion pictures and television: "Our function is to advocate the view of the Administration, so I think there is nothing wrong with the title and the film."

But is the USIA producing propaganda as suggested by Congressman Moss? Henry Loomis, deputy director of USIA under director Frank Shakespeare thinks not. Says Loomis: "I don't believe our role has changed. Our job is to persuade, to explain, to back-ground these kinds of things . . . propaganda is like the word 'love.' It means different things to different people."

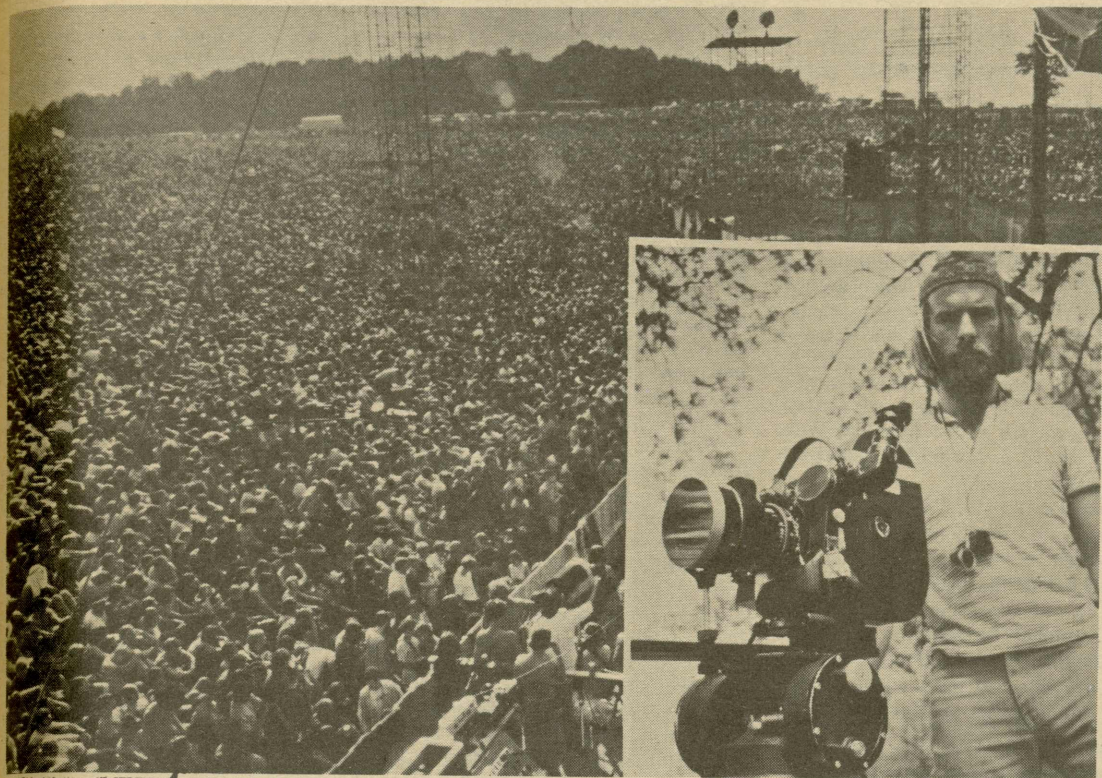
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# "WOODSTOCK"



(CPS)—Since last summer's Music & Art Fair burst on an unsuspecting nation, "Woodstock" has passed into the growing history book of the young generation. For those who were there, it has become both a password and a symbol. It is also the memory of taking part in that incredible mass of music, surrounded by 400,000 of the friendliest, most peace-loving people on the face of the earth. A happy, joyous, musical, muddy weekend when the outside world thought

we were having a diaster, and we knew we were having no such thing.

Now it has reached the screen. Warner Brothers will soon be releasing "Woodstock," a full-length color feature film directed by Michael Wadleigh, a 25-year old graduate of Columbia Medical School and N.Y.U., and possibly the top-ranking cinematographer to be tuned into the specialized wave-length of today's rock music and folk scenes.

Wadleigh is a far cry from the usual product of the Hollywood assembly line. A gaunt, intense character with straight

shoulder-length flaxen hair and an invariable wardrobe of faded levis, bare chest and ten-inch-high Navajo hat, he has spent his days for the last two months in a vast, Kafkaesque working loft above a run-down block off Broadway in New York, surrounded by thousands of feet of "Woodstock" footage.

The production office rarely had to spell out the address—the sounds could be heard five blocks away—and the finished feature film came together under the critical eye and enthusiastic encouragement of a constant stream of visitors ranging from The Who and festival promoter Mike Lang to Joe Cocker and Country Joe and the Fish.

## Films Producer

Wadleigh's associate and the film's producer is Bob Maurice, a gangling C.C.N.Y. graduate who is undoubtedly the first producer in major motion picture ranks with an electric-shock hairdo that could out-shine Tiny Tim.

Together, Wadleigh and Maurice put together the preparations, equipment, and immense under-30 technical crew that covered the Music & Art Fair. The achievement was not a minor one. By the time the first children of love generation appeared on the horizon above Bethel, N.Y., the "Woodstock" film crew was already in place on the actual site, Wadleigh supervising a team of 20 cameramen and backed by a virtual film-maker's army that included eight camera assistants, six documentary sound men, fourteen performance sound engineers and synchronization specialists, six still men, and 30 production assistants.

Warner Brothers' "Woodstock" is two hours of good vibrations and incredible

sounds, the essence of that memorable weekend without the discomfort of weather or unscheduled sleeping arrangements.

## Woodstock Performers

The performers include such folk singers as Arlo Guthrie, Joan Baez, and Richie Havens. Then Janis Joplin, The Who, Sly & The Family Stone, Johnny Winter, and Jimi Hendrix giving forth with the most improbably version of the Star Spangled Banner ever heard.

Among the rock groups are Canned Heat, the Credence Clearwater Revival, Santana, Mountain. The Band are there too. And Joe Cocker, Ten Years After, Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young, the Paul Butterfield Blues Band, Sha-Na-Na, and Country Joe and the Fish.

The talent line-up is outstanding with the music building in intensity and excellence in spite of rain and muc, electronic failures, even missing equipment. Each group plays hard and well, obviously grooving on the astonishing peace and joy of the audience, and the result that is captured on film makes Warner Bros. "Woodstock" one of the all-time great shows in rock music screen history.

Finally, and perhaps most important of all, the current feature film is an Aquarian Age landmark. "Woodstock" is a cinematographic celebration to the new culture of peace, love, music, and "your own thing." For the first time, the young performers, and their audience, are seen from the unexpected and refreshing viewpoint of their own generation. It is so obviously right that one suddenly wonders why it has never been done before.

# La Vie Collegienne

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La Vie Collegienne, Thursday, March 12, 1970

## SOB

Berkeley, Calif.—(CPS)—

Westwood Village near UCLA abounds with first-run movie houses, traditional men's clothing stores and parking lots. Most of the shops in the University District around the University of Washington try to be "hip" but seem to be run by people out only to make money. The University of Hawaii owns most of the land around its main campus, so only a few businesses are located near the campus.

In the South campus area near the University of California at Berkeley, however, students are trying to change the complexion of the business community. Students of Berkeley, Inc. (SOB) was formed five months ago as a non-profit, student-owned corporation which now owns a record store and a copying salon.

Since more than half of the University's 27,000 students live within a mile of the campus, local businessmen have captive customers. Many students who live in dorms and don't have cars are at the mercy of merchants. Potential shopkeepers are easily discouraged by the rents ranging above \$1000 per month or by opposition from the conservative and powerful Sather Gate Merchants Association.

### Leopold's Record Store

Late last spring this situation was disrupted by the opening of Leopold's Record Store owned by SOB. Instead of selling records listed at \$4.98 for \$3.69, as most local stores do, Leopold's sells them for \$2.98. When the store first opened, records had to be ordered, but now Leopold's has a \$10,000 stock of records.

The Students of Berkeley's Board of Directors consists of five members from the Associated Students Executive branch and ten other representatives elected by the ASUC Senate.

According to Mike Lauer, Board President and a junior in computer science, SOB clears about \$1,000 a month with most of the money going to buy records. Cleo's Copying Salon, which opened Nov. 12, ran at a deficit for several weeks but co-manager Doug Turner says that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Behind Radical Thought

# MARX - MARCUSE

By Jim Heck  
College Press Service

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(CPS)—There is a story that during the May 1968, Sorbonne uprising, militants carried about placards that expressed solidarity with "Marx—Marcuse."

When American radicals saw the photos and recalled that Marcuse taught in the United States, the story goes, they hastily read his literature in the hope of deifying a national radical hero around whose ideology the Movement could be based. With the execution of Cohn-Bendit, Marcuse is the only not-young radical who has written as extensively as insurgents after his dubious role in the Sorbonne-worker riots. And so, only Herbert Marcuse was left with the potential for becoming the spokesman and perhaps precursor of a national Movement that drastically needed direction.

But either Marcuse was too unradical, or the radicals were too irrational, and never the twain shall ever meet.

After a good year of significant exposure, Marcuse is a recluse as ever. A gruff but really sensitive old man with flowing white hair, Marcuse spends his days comfortably in a small office overlooking a peaceful University of California campus at San Diego. He is busy, but always seems available, and speaks with a tired, thickly accented German growl. After producing numerous books and articles and his most recent and perhaps too hastily compiled *Essay on Liberation*, which speculators believe was a quick attempt to hit aware radicals in the community with a concise explanation of all his dogma, Marcuse conceded, "No, I have no more book projects in the carking. I've written enough in my life."

It is not that Marcuse has written off the students, but rather the reverse, that seems true. Few radical groups really quote Marcuse, and hesi-

tate to allude to his rather romantic conception of possible utopia. And the Progressive Labor Party has viciously attacked the 68-year-old professor with such headlines as "Marcuse: Cop or Cpo-out?"

"I don't take that criticism seriously," Marcuse says, which is true of practically all student ideology in the philosopher's eyes. He claims students act for action's sake and have completely distorted the concept of revolution. They are not really revolutionaries, he says, but in part only intellectuals divorced from society as a whole.

His main criticism of the Movement is the totally outdated notions of the working classes as a revolutionary force in the United States. He says the student's approach to workers is antiquated and that actually, students themselves are now as much a part of the working force conceptually as factory workers in Marx's time.

The advanced capitalistic system, Marcuse explains, is more and more dependent on college intellectuals—without whom the system cannot possibly go on.

Marcuse looks to the future for revolution and seems almost to dispense with radical resurgencies today as the simply frustrating exigencies of a repressed culture.

"I have never contended the student movement is a revolutionary force. I have always insisted that we do not live in a revolutionary situation, that it will take a long time to get there, and that all their actions overlook this present fact."

With an almost predisposed position, Marcuse points to what he calls the great defeatism on the part of students today and their refusal to engage in critical analysis.

He talks about the unstudent student leaders like Rudd, Ayers, Davis, Hoffman, etc., and of them he says: "If they are good, if they really know what they are doing, if their actions and their

strategy are based on a realistic analysis, then they can play very important parts in guiding the Movement." But, he concludes, dejectedly, in most situations this just isn't the case.

The grandfather philosopher is on a completely different wave length than Movement leaders who speak vaingloriously of the merit of spontaneous disruption. "For revolution," Marcuse says, "There is no such thing as spontaneity per se."

He has never said it precisely, but this seems to be the center of his thinking about Lenin's democratic centralism, of the need for a revolution to be guided by a close-knit, critical-thinking revolutionary elite. This, naturally, alienates the youthful espousers of spontane-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Festival Film

More than a quarter-million feet of color film of the Woodstock Music and Art Fair are being edited on an around-the-clock basis under the supervision of young film-makers Michael Wadleigh and Bob Maurice.

Warner Bros. will release their eagerly awaited film, "Woodstock" early next year.

Ohio-born director Wadleigh has been an active film-maker for three years, making his professional directorial bow with "The Vanishing American Newspaper," followed by 11 other full-length documentaries for N.E.T.-TV. He since has staged three filmed Merv Griffin television music specials.

Producer Bob Maurice, who has a B.A. in history from C.C.N.Y., met Wadleigh a few years ago, at which time the two planned a "cinema of the future" in Los Angeles. When a California plan for a new freeway overran their chosen site, they formed a new partnership for the production and release of documentary, short, and full length feature films.

## Educational

## Revolution

By Rick Fitch  
College Press Service

Providence, R.I.—(CPS)—During the late 1700's, Brown University aided the American Revolution by housing French and American soldiers in its University Hall. Today, another quite different revolution is taking place on Brown's "country college" campus.

A revolution in education. Prompted by the demands of zealous student reformers, the alma mater of such statesmen as John Hay and Charles Evan Hughes has adopted what is in many respects the most progressive undergraduate curriculum to be found in any major U.S. institution of higher learning.

Freshmen, once forced to attend huge introductory courses in numerous

### Liberal Arts Education

specialized disciplines in the interest of achieving a "liberal" education, are given new freedom. There are no university-required courses, and small, informal "Modes of Thought" courses have been instituted to combat depersonalization.

"Modes of Thought" courses are interdisciplinary. A course on the subject of revolution, for example, might draw on the alienated writings of Tolstoi, Sartre and Camus, empirical poli-

### Courses Taught

itical theory, history and political philosophy. The courses are taught independently of departmental sponsorship of individual faculty members who are free to abandon a particular course at their wish. This helps to insure enthusiastic instruction.

"Modes of Thought" courses have a 20-student enrollment ceiling.

Upper-division students at Brown no longer have to conform to a pre-established pattern of study. A "Committee of Concentrations" has been formed to aid students in determining study programs tailored to individual needs.

The old concept of majoring in one subject and minoring in another has been

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



# Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I believe that Lebanon Valley College has at its fingertips a solution to all its financial problems and a chance to be very unique. The simple application of present policy could bring about both results.

One chapel overcut is now equated with one credit hour towards graduation. A chapel consumes only thirty to forty minutes of time while the earning of one credit hour normally takes fifteen hours of preparation and study. Since one chapel attendance is already equated with fifteen hours of class meetings, why not substitute chapel for all classes? The college could offer two chapels a day (possibly three on Sunday) and be able to graduate a student inside of three months.

The college could have at least four graduating classes a year (with approximately 1000 in a class and charging \$10,000 a person). There would be no need for the administration to spend the few dollars it now spends in trying to keep students happy because a student would only have to spend three months here. But, above all, this would provide Lebanon Valley an opportunity to really show how unique it is. "Let us dare to be different."

Mike Saltz burg

To the Editor:

The SMC national conference and the spring action against the war in our area—

Are you a member of Nixon's silent majority?

The Anti-war movement, which culminated in the Washington March on Nov. 15, indicated that a considerable segment of America is not, and is willing to support its views with action.

Yet the war is still going on, it has not been significantly reduced in spite of Nixon's attempts to distract the country with such programs as "vietnamization." Those people opposed to the self-perpetuating war-policy must realize that it will take unremitting activity on their part to end the war.

What type of activity? The Student Mobilization Committee to end the war in Vietnam held a national conference on Feb. 14-15 to define in a democratic way what activities and strategy would be most effective in the coming Spring action.

The SMC will call for mass demonstration under the slogan "Bring All the GIs Home Now!" (Proposals calling for a multi-issue program were rejected by the body—the role of an anti-war organization being to coordinate forces around the issue of war.) These actions will involve the largest number of people with the maximum unity—they will be independent from the government or any electoral campaign.

The week of April 13 to 18 should be the focus, with massive actions and strikes in the colleges and high schools on April 15 and massive city wide demonstrations later in the day in as many cities as can mount them effectively.

Why April 15? This is income-tax deadline day and has already been announced as a day of central focus by

both the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and the New Mobilization Committee. Even if this is a week day, it appears to be the date when maximum unity of antiwar forces is possible.

*Build the spring action in this area!* The Lebanon County Peace Association is operating on different levels.

You can join the canvassing committee and distribute leaflets throughout the community.

You can participate in a panel-discussion on March 8, which is a preview of other sessions in the community.

You can bring your suggestions to the same meeting—Sunday, March 8, 8:30, Carnegie Lounge.

Mary-Ann Gilpatrick

To the Editor:

It appears to me that people have the wrong idea about small liberal arts colleges. Once a much-needed cog in the educational system, the small liberal arts school has outlived its usefulness.

A small liberal arts college by its nature is ineffective. It does not have the teachers, money, and administrative organization needed to offer a dynamic and diversified education. A course taken for a requirement, for the most part, turns out to be a very limited and surface study of a subject. The narrow scope of these courses can give the student a mistaken confidence of knowing and understanding a particular subject, which results in a student body that is deep in dictated facts but short on thought and imagination.

The so-called small liberal arts college does not present any form of liberal education. Despite the common belief that this type of school encourages individualism, creativity, and uniqueness, it destroys individualism, students' creativity, and simply will not allow uniqueness. The small liberal arts college is dying; hopefully soon it will be dead.

Mike Saltzburg

To the Editor:

This is a letter of open complaint to one particular department of this school.

As anyone who has taken an accounting or economics course in Room 106 of the gym can testify much of the business of the athletic department is conducted in the halls of the gym.

It seems to be standard procedure for one of the athletic department's members to communicate business to a party by shouting said business the entire length of one of the halls.

It is also easy for anyone in Room 106 to overhear verbal messages between the athletic director and his secretary. It seems to be standard procedure for the Director of Athletics to simply shout these messages from his office or while passing the secretary's office.

Usually when this shouting does occur during a class, it adds a little comic relief to the economic courses which I have taken. But when one is trying to take an exam it is quite distracting for one of these vocal faculty members to wander by 3 or 4 times yelling various obscure comments.

It definitely adds color to the school but its academic value is highly questionable.

Robert V. Weller, Jr.

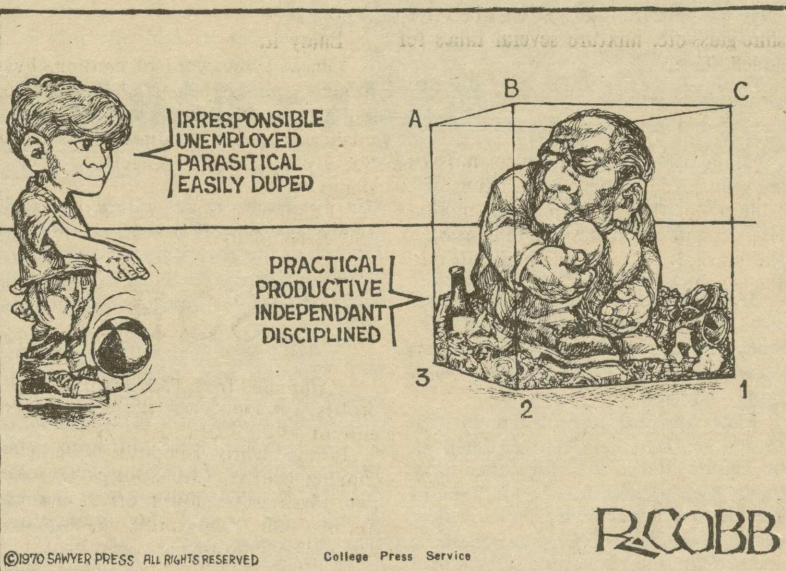
To the Editor:

Once again Lebanon Valley College has decided that she knows what is right for her students, this time under the auspices of the Mid-year Symposium. At a time when wars threaten the earth, when famine strikes all around us, and when the environment in which we live is being strangled by our very hands, "we" chose to talk about the Negro in the American film. Granted, the question of civil rights and human equality is a pertinent issue in the world today; however, we fail to see how this symposium related to the problems and solutions at hand.

Even if we were to accept the Negro's role in the American film as a topic of some merit, there remains a broad base for criticism of the mid-year symposium. First, to our recollection, consultation of the students in selection of a topic was minimal, resulting in an even lesser degree of interest in the symposium than might ordinarily be expected. This was evidenced by the lack of attendance at the discussion groups. Second, compulsory attendance at such functions is contrary to the doctrine of academic freedom, which

is basic to the American educational system. It is our belief that a topic of greater relevance would eliminate the necessity of compulsory attendance and would also create an atmosphere more conducive to student participation.

Finally, there were numerous incongruities in the material presented. For instance, *Green Pastures* depicted nothing more than the manifestation of one's race in his theology. *A Taste of*



*Honey*, besides being an English rather than American film, bore little significance relative to the subject. And *Sunday on the River* could have applied to any group of people on a Sunday pleasure trip.

In conclusion, we hope that this institution profits from its mistakes and involves the students in the selection of more meaningful topics in the future. If L.V.C. follows the same course as it did this year, next year's symposium might well deal with the discrimination of the Munchkins in the Wizard of Oz.

Bill Kline  
Craig Linebaugh  
Dave Murphy  
Bob Walsh

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.



## VIEW, OPEN HOUSE

by Carol Grove

Remember how it was? All girls had to be securely locked in their dorm by midnight during the week, by 1:00 A.M. on weekends. Overnights (weekends only) had to be decided upon and signed out for by nine in the evening. When a girl was late, the number of minutes was recorded, and should a girl accumulate 15 late minutes she was sent up before Jiggerboard.

And as for allowing members of the opposite sex to visit in one's room, this was virtually unheard of, except on the afternoons of Homecoming weekend, the afternoons of the weekend in December when the scholarship tests for freshmen were given, and in the spring, on the afternoons of the Freshmen Orientation weekend.

With the change in structure of government of the students from Men's Senate and Resident Women's Student Government Association, Men's Day student Council and Women's Commuter Council of the Student Senate have come many changes in the rationale behind the rules governing student activities outside the classroom and in the rules themselves. Joe Student is being given a little more credit and a lot more responsibility, of which he is deemed worthy. All resident women have keys to their dorm, eliminating sign-out and sign-in regulations and curfews. The Senate has declared open houses each weekend since the beginning of the school year and has allowed the dorms to be open to members of the opposite sex on Friday and Saturday evenings as well as Friday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons.

The Senate recently circulated a questionnaire on open house policies. Dean Marquette had emphasized the facts that "During the hours that Open House is in effect, all areas of the dormitories are open to all students. This means, of course, that all doors to all areas occupied by students who are participating in

It is anticipated that the Senate will keep the results of the questionnaire in mind when setting future open house provisions.

How is open house conducted at other colleges? Here is a partial survey of the provisions governing open dorms at several colleges:

The University of Pennsylvania has done away with parietals, i.e., allows all dorms to be open to all persons at all hours.

La Salle College also has 24-hour open dorms.

Swarthmore College is in the process of doing away with parietals.

At Penn State, each dorm decides at the beginning of each semester whether the dorm will be open to the opposite sex.

Susquehanna University allows open dorms on weekends.

The men's dorms at Muhlenburg College are open to women until 3 A.M. on weekends.

Gettysburg College is in the process of declaring the men's dorms open on weekends.

And at LVC, these hours will be standard for open houses unless further notice is given:

|          |                      |
|----------|----------------------|
| Friday   | 8 P.M. to 1 A.M.     |
| Saturday | 12 noon to 5:30 P.M. |
|          | 8 P.M. to 1 A.M.     |
| Sunday   | 12 noon to 5:30 P.M. |

## PEACE

### NOW

On April 13th a referendum will be sponsored by the local Lebanon County Peace Association on the war in Vietnam in co-operation with the American University Student Association. Ballots will be distributed in the dining hall and snack bar. The form will consist of one succinct question:

*Are you for the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. troops from Vietnam?*

The returns will be sent to the national headquarters in Washington who view this poll as a chance for disenfranchised students to express their opinion on the war.

This will be presented during the week of April 13-18 which has been designated as National Vietnam Week by the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and is a part of the events organized for that week.

Doctors, nurses, medical technologists and physiotherapists teach and treat on CARE-MEDICO hospital teams in medically-poor countries. For information on posts available, professionals should write to: Personnel, MEDICO, a service of CARE, New York 10016.

## QUOTE OF THE WEEK

THE CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT IS WORK

CALVIN COOLIDGE

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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|--------------------|----------------------|
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wow!

# POTPOURRI: FOOD FOR THOUGHT

(CPS)—Almost clandestinely, secrets of spices, herbs, and culinary artistry have too long been kept from dedicated connoisseurs. For this reason, and also due to tremendous reader request, we (in our never-ending search for truth, light, and the American way) present our first cooking page.

In order that this service should achieve some degree of genius, the magical, mystical kitchen has sought out recipes par excellence and has revised and improved them into masterpieces of incredible proportion. All recipes have been kitchen-tested by scrutinizing gourmets.

The following potpourri, an evening buffet, is especially convenient for entertaining. All recipes, of course, include a particularly tantalizing herb *cannabis sativa*—commonly referred to as marijuana.

Unfortunately, Madison Avenue has not yet realized pot's full potential in the kitchen and has neglected to cleverly package and market the stuff, in favor of such substances as nicotine and alcohol.

When selecting your marijuana, choose a relatively good cooking grade grass—domestic is fine. Save the imported dope for before and after dinner joints.

The grass you use will not elicit an exceptionally strong flavor to the dish, but will make everything seem fantastic by the end of the meal.

(One relatively unimportant point—the quantities of weed called for in the recipes are fairly arbitrary. Add more to suit taste. The chef was, oddly enough, smoking while cooking and not paying exact attention to the amounts used.)

And now, to the exotica.

## 1. Bloody Mary Jane

4 ounces vodka  
8 ounces tomato juice  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
2 tablespoons marijuana  
dash salt

Shake ingredients well. Chill.

## 2. Pot-e de Fois Gras

4 ounces braunschweiger  
2 ounces cream cheese (softened)  
1 tablespoon mustard  
1 tablespoon mayonnaise  
at least 2 tablespoons marijuana  
dash salt and pepper

Mash braunschweiger and softened cream cheese well with a fork. Add mustard, mayonnaise, and marijuana. Again, mix well. Chill before serving on crackers. (Mixing cream cheese with a small amount of milk and large amount of grass makes another fine cracker spread for variety.)

## 3. Pot of mushroom soup

1 can golden mushroom soup  
1 can cream of mushroom soup  
1 can milk  
1 can water  
2 tablespoons melted butter  
dash salt  
dash pepper  
dash paprika  
at least 3 tablespoons marijuana.

Blend cans of soup, milk, and water over stove in saucepan, stirring well. Add butter. Stir in salt, pepper, paprika, and grass. Simmer at least 15 minutes.

## 4. Pot Roast (for a 4-pound roast)

Select a nice English cut roast. Marinade meat in marijuana and wine several hours before cooking. Puncture beef with a fork, add tenderizer, and brown on top of stove. Lightly flour meat, again puncture with a fork, and brush on following ingredients:

1 stick butter (melted)  
1 teaspoon worcestershire sauce  
1 teaspoon garlic salt  
seasoned salt  
paprika  
1/8 cup grass  
(Some people like to add a bit of mustard to the above.)

Place meat in basting dish with approximately one inch of water (or wine and marijuana mixture) surrounding it and bake at 350 degrees until tender. Repeat application of butter-worcestershire-grass-etc. mixture several times for added flavor.

## 5. Gravy

Skim off grease from juices in roasting pan. Add a paste consisting of 2 tablespoons flour, 1/2 cup water (more or less depending on desired thickness) to the juices in the roasting pan. Stir until thickened.

## 6. Hash Brown Potatoes

(Use ordinary cooking grade marijuana if you don't have hashish)

6 potatoes  
1 stick butter  
seasoned salt  
1 small minced onion  
1/8 cup grass or hash

Boil potatoes until they can be easily pierced by a fork. Transfer to skillet, add remaining ingredients, and brown.

## 7. Salad

Add marijuana to your favorite salad dressing. Toss salad and garnish with more grass.

## 8. With Regards to Alices B. Toklas Brownies

1 cup shortening  
4 1-oz sq. un-sweetened chocolate  
1 1/2 cup flour  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1 tsp. salt  
4 eggs  
2 cups sugar  
2 tsp. vanilla extract  
2 cups coarsely cut walnuts  
3/4 cup marijuana

Melt shortening and chocolate together over hot water. Cool. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Beat eggs until light; add sugar; then chocolate mixture; and blend. Add flour, vanilla and nuts. Mix well. Pour batter into waxed-paper-lined 13 X 9 oblong pan. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 30 to 35 minutes. Cool and cut into squares.

(Two tablespoons of grass mixed well with any chocolate frosting makes a topping that is nothing short of phenomenal.) Serve with marijuana tea and burn incense.

Dig it.  
Enjoy it.

Oh, and one word of caution. Even though your kitchen window faces east and lets in all the glorious sunlight, it might be wisest to draw the curtain. Some people don't appreciate the finer things of life.

(Reprinted from *The Post*, Ohio University daily.)

# SOB

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)  
profits will soon clear the books of the current \$3,000 debt.

In the tightly competitive Berkeley copying market, Cleo's seems to have two advantages—lower prices and the Xerox 7000, "the shrinking Machine" which takes opposite pages of a book and reproduces them on a single page of copy.

SOB is also considering opening a laundrette with rock music and dancing and a community arts and crafts center where people could buy and sell things they make, according to Board Member Jon David Bachrach. Moreover, the group intends to help community programs and may donate \$500 to the campus Child Care Center.

Although SOB is the first corporation of its kind, students at Brown University, UCLA, and UC Davis are now setting up student corporations along the lines of the Berkeley model.

reform, even the most 'revolutionary,' is an expression of trust in the capacity of existing instituit

existing institutions to change in order to satisfy newly felt needs and to pursue new purposes."

The Special Committee on Educational Principles is continuing to function. In prospect for the future are "multidimensional courses" for upperclassmen, similar to the "Modes of Thought" courses, and a much-expanded counseling pro

and a much-expanded counseling program concerned with the non-academic as well as the academic lives of students.

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

ous and extensive democracy. There is only organized spontaneity and only through such analytically-organized spontaneity can revolution and his vague, utopian New Form, come about.

Utopia is really possible, Marcuse says. The New Sensitivity, the New Form, the true Reason, the real Rationality, the abrogation of the gap between poetry and science, over and over again Herbert Marcuse says it is all just around the corner—all we need do is...

"There is no recipe," is the horribly disparaging answer he gives. the philosopher does know, however, what the recipe isn't. It isn't the student movement, it isn't the Weathermen or PL, or RYM 2 or People's Park or NSA or Drugs or Hippies. It just isn't any of these things. Real action that might bring about some hope for a revolutionary movement includes radical 'focus on specific issues like the War . . . the Supreme Court . . . the draft . . ."

But hasn't this been the case? No, he says, because it was petty pressure, insignificant demonstration. Why? Because radicals are too afraid to "dirty their hands." Radicals vehemently denounce establishment alliances and to Marcuse: "That is one of these stupid contradictions of these people . . . when they have the opportunity to expand, why not a temporary tactical alliance with the liberals?"

He praises such liberal activities as the Moratorium pressure on Congress through directed demonstration, and use of the university as a lobbying influence on government. He doesn't see liberal associations as inherently destructive. "Let them (radicals) worry about those things after the war's over, but as long as the war is going on, they, should use these people (liberals)."

Marcuse is particularly incensed by what he calls this "puritism" of the Movement. "It is very strange, very dangerous, and very self-defeating to keep your hands that clean. The opportunist element should be on the side of the radicals."

The Utopian world is possible, Marcuse says, but students are not bringing it about and unfortunately, it isn't going to come by itself. "They will be tragically disappointed," he says, "if they think they can just sit back and wait for society to come tumbling down. It could

last forever. There is no reason repression has to end."

Yet "there is no recipe" for success. And this tragic inability of Marcuse to relate or formulate the solution, the recipe for transition, might just be the very thing that keeps him so separated from the idealistic radical who is frustrated and in critical need of a few alternatives.

He has no answer, and almost contradictorily, the supply of observations for his optimism that Utopia is possible comes from the 'way students eat, dress, speak.' The new culture is the symptom not that Utopia is coming, but that it can come.

And while he can't supply that critical blueprint for freedom, like a parent who retains faith in his wayward child, "All I have left to hope for is the students. Thsi isn't romanticism," he claims, "but realism."

Marcuse will not be another Karl Marx. To many he is a radical, loving romanticist who if taken seriously becomes as dangerous as those who might purport the fictional world of 1984. His Utopian realizations are vague and their total substance can only be sustained by some almost mysterious romanticism that unfortunately seems more like the emotional hope characterized in a fairy tale than realistic possibilities of a better world.

His inability to adequately define in political terms the meanings of New Form, New Sensitivity, etc., and his total lack of presenting a guide by which they can be realized, leaves many wondering if they aren't only the surrealistic aspirations of a very kind, loving man who knows how wretchedly and cruelly the real world can treat the human being.



SAY GOODBYE!

# LA VIE CHANGES PRINTING

This issue of *La Vie* might come as a shock to those who thought the campus newspaper had died amidst budgetary difficulties and changes in both machinery and personnel. Because of the lack of funds, *La Vie* was forced to change its method of printing to offset. This new style has great potential for developing new techniques. The process involves the use of a computer called a Composer. This machine allows the rough copy to be printed in straight columns in the office without sending it to a printer. All but the final production can be completed by the volunteer student help. It is hoped that this will prove to be both a quicker and less expensive process once the period of adjustment is over.

One of the greatest advantages of offset is its flexibility. Art work can be drawn directly onto a page and articles, such as this one, can be added at the last minute.

The paper plans a more regular printing schedule in the future and feels the knowledge gained in the long stage of production of the first issue in offset will create a more professional publication in the following weeks.

# Student Travel Program

An Informal Program on Student Foreign Travel is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, March 18 at 7:00 p.m. in the Chapel lecture room 101. The program, grows out of his travel experiences in Scotland and western Europe and reflects his conviction that students should know more about such opportunities. The purpose of the program is to encourage students to travel in Europe, and to indicate how easily and inexpensively it can be done. Emphasis will be placed on the use of youth hostels. Slide pictures will be shown, and literature (some to examine and some to take) will be available.

Commenting on Dr. Troutman's proposed program, Mr. Thomas Pendleton, executive director of the Philadelphia Council of the American Youth Hostels, has written, "You seem to be doing just exactly what schools should do more of; we find many students have no idea about European travel."

Assisting Dr. Troutman in the evening program will be Betsy Van Arkel, Nancy Hostetter and Joseph Garguilo, LVC students who have done some independent traveling in Europe. All students are invited to the program.

# Educational Revolution

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

done away with. Students are expected to plunge into a few areas of study more intensively than others, but there are no numerical constraints on the w

numerical constraints on the quantity of courses to be taken. Subject to the approval of the committee, a student might fulfill his obligation for "concentrating" in an area by taking four or five courses in it.

"The effect of the new system is simply to remove the artificial restraints which have, to some degree, encouraged students to think of 'education' in terms of specified numbers of courses symmetrically apportioned into distinct courses," explains a pamphlet put out by the administration.

The most radical change is in grading—or, rather, the lack of it. All course work is evaluated either on an "A,B,C" and "unsatisfactory" basis or simply as "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory." A student may choose the method he prefers. No credit is given for unsatisfactory work, and no notation of a student's unsatisfactory performance is entered on his transcript.

A student must complete six courses satisfactorily by the end of his freshman year, 13 by the end of his second year, and 28 in order to graduate. The administration calls the retention of the

"A,B,C" system possibly only a "transitional measure" until the satisfactory-no credit system can be evaluated.

## Educational Shortcomings

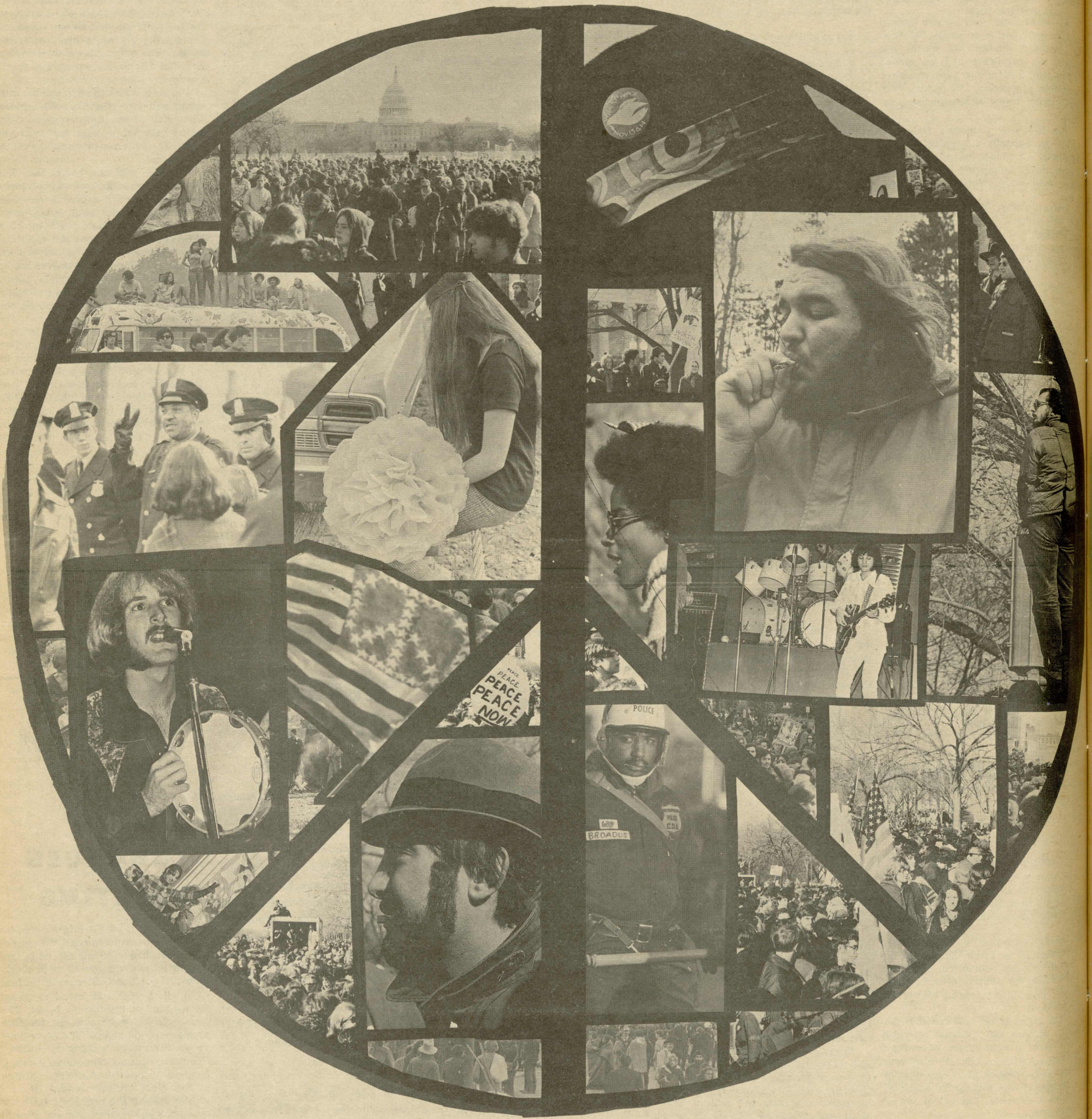
This reformed curriculum is largely the product of students' efforts. In 1966 a group of Brown students, meeting in an independent study project, set out to examine undergraduate education. Fifteen months later, they released a 450-page report on the shortcomings of higher education in the U.S., with specific recommendations for Brown.

President Ray Heffner appointed a student-faculty committee to consider the report. Then he established a Special Committee on Educational Principles to formulate proposals for reform. Last May, the committee released its report, and the school's faculty met for three days to debate it. Classes were suspended so students could participate. The report was adopted.

Wrote one faculty member who helped compile the report: "The new curriculum makes a number of radical departures from past practices and principles, but the underlying motivation is the desire to modify an existing tradition rather than to subvert it."

"In the same manner in which constitutional amendment preserves the integrity of political order, curricular





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# Newsfronts

## National . . .

PHILADELPHIA—(CPS)—Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer has named the student body presidents of all 13 state-supported colleges and Indiana University of Pennsylvania to serve as advisory members of the Board of Trustees on each campus. Advisory membership entitles the student presidents to participate in all deliberations, but under present law they will not be authorized to vote in board decisions.

BERKELEY—(CPS)—Mayor John Lindsay may be good enough for New York, but he's not good enough for the University of California Board of regents and Governor Ronald Reagan.

The Regents, in an 11-10 vote, refused to give Lindsay an honorary degree, making him the first Charter Day Speaker in the University's 101 year history to be denied that honor.

Opposition was led by Reagan and other conservative regents, one of whom asked a reporter, "What's he (Lindsay) ever done to deserve anything like that?"

The action was seen as a slap in the face of Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns, who invited Lindsay. Reagan is known to wish Heyns would quit, and only the fear of University reaction has kept the Regents from firing him. Knowing when he isn't loved, Heyns has been looking for another job.

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—According to *Congressional Quarterly*, which has researched the subject at the request of *The New Republic*, there have been 234 sons of Senators and Representatives of draft age since the U.S. became militarily involved in Vietnam. More than half, 118, have received deferments. From 1965 through early 1970, the offspring of 49 members were in uniform, but none of them served in Vietnam; the sons or grandsons of 28 members did see service in Vietnam. None has been killed or listed missing. The son of Maryland's Congressman Clarence Long was wounded, twice, and in the same leg. That is the closest any of the 535 members of Congress has come to personal grief as a result of the war.

Census Day is April 1. Census questionnaires will be delivered by mail the latter part of March. This year, for the first time, 60 percent of all households will be asked to return their forms by mail which will make the 1970 Census more convenient and more private than any previous Census. Questionnaires from the remaining households, those in less populated areas, will be picked up by Census enumerator.

## Academic & Administrative . . .

Dr. Sample has announced the following changes in faculty status for the coming year. Dr. Arthur L. Ford will become chairman of the English Department. Mr. Warren K. A. Thompson will be promoted to chairman of the department of philosophy. Dr. George G. Struble and Dr. and Mrs. Donald E. Fields have announced their retirements. New members to the faculty will include Dr. Robert S. Davidson as professor of psychology and chairman of the psychology department and Mr. Phillip A. Billings, who will be assistant professor of English.

## Social & Cultural . . .

Mr. Robert Mann, first violinist of the famed Julliard String Quartet, will present a string clinic in Engle Hall on Saturday, April 4, at 1:00 p.m. He will speak on "Some Basic Problems for the Violinist," and will also demonstrate and perform.

The work of a Lebanon Valley College student has been honored by inclusion in a national publication. An article by Ross Ellison, sophomore music major, has appeared in the February issue of *Music*, a monthly magazine published by the American Guild of Organists.

The article, the result of personal experience as well as careful research, is entitled "The Organs of Freiburg Cathedral."

The last concert for the Great Artist Series this will be presented in the Hershey Community Theatre on April 30, 1970 featuring the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Students may pick up a ticket without charge in the gymnasium on Monday, April 6 from 10:00 a.m. to 2 p.m. or Tuesday, April 7 from 9 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. and 12 noon to 3 p.m. Each student must present his own identification card to receive a ticket. Bus transportation will be made available to students at no cost. Other regulations concerning concert tickets can be found on campus bulletin boards. Tickets are distributed by the office of Dr. Earl R. Mezoff, Vice President and Assistant to the President.

## STUDENT VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

by Jane Snyder

It has been approximately one year since the Ad Hoc Student Government Committee issued its final Report resulting in the present government structure. The overwhelming question issuing from many lips is simple, "SO WHAT?" Has there really been a change? Do students have any more voice in governing their moral, social, and academic standards than previously?

On paper, the answer is yes. The structure prescribed is quite adequate. Unfortunately, it has yet to be put into full operation. The problem is two-fold. The student body as a whole is either misinformed or totally uninformed on the powers they possess under the new government structure. For example, the Executive Committee can effect major policy changes, but has not been called upon to do so. The rather tenebrous report that such policy changes may not be instituted for 2½ years is unfounded. The Ad Hoc Committee's Report merely calls for an evaluation of the student government structure after 2½ years, and says nothing of a moratorium on rule changes for this period. Further problems result from the lack of publicity on the



work of the standing committees (Chapel, Policy, Building, and Academic Affairs). Few students know whom to confront with their grievances, nor what is done about them.

The second contributing factor to the Student Government Malaise is lack of student initiative. In view of this, the coming elections are of special importance. It is essential that student government representatives be fully informed as to their powers and responsibilities and be willing to use these powers, even if it be against administrative pressure. The student body as a whole is responsible for its government, and vice versa. This responsibility does not cease with the drop of a ballot—that is merely the beginning. Grievances, suggestions, and opinions must be made known to the proper representatives or they amount to nothing.

This issue of LA VIE seeks to shed some light on the responsibilities and qualifications of student representatives, as well as the powers invested in the various branches of the government. Nominations for the coming elections must be in by April 14. Students on academic or social probation are ineligible to run for office, but everyone else is a potential candidate.

Hopefully the student body will take these elections and its government seriously, and maybe even USE it next year.

# La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI — no. 12

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, April 3, 1970

## Maturing Process

## PROBLEMS OF SENATE

by David Snyder

The Student Senate, established "to maintain order in all areas of student activity on campus," has this year undergone significant change as has the entire student government. The new Senate was established to end the dichotomy between rules for men and women except in security measures for women and its jurisdiction extends over all registered students of the college.

The powers of the Senate as defined in its constitution include the power to interpret the constitution; "to try offenders; to try any case brought before it by any member of the student body; to impose penalties; to enact legislation; to adopt by-laws, major and minor rules governing all members of the Student Body, and general rules governing all freshmen in coordination with other Senate designated bodies of the College." The judgements and legislation of the Senate are "automatically open to the right of appeal before the Student Government Executive Committee."

In looking at the Senate this year, one must consider that the organization is yet in its infancy. There have been many changes made since the Senate's inception in September. There remains much to be done. Bill Allen, president of the Senate, has found that the system is by no means perfect, but he expressed the opinion that the organization has been much improved under the new student government. President Allen described the Senate as to a degree lacking in power, at least as much as it had hoped to gain.

Probably one of the most serious limitations on the Senate's power has been in its inability to change, add to, or drop general rules or "institutional rules." This limitation is apparently, however, not attributable to the Senate itself. The recommendation submitted last year by the Student Government Committee and approved by the students, faculty, and board of trustees of the college provided that "it is the responsibility of the Student Senate to establish social rules and regulations which are not contrary to the general rules which are recommended later." These general rules may be found in the Senate handbook. In a recent meeting with President Sample, it was explained to members of the Senate by the presi-

dent that any attempt to deal with these general rules would probably be futile until such time as the entire student government system comes under review in the academic year 1972-73 as provided in the Student Government Committee's recommendation. However, the recommendation says only that the student government structure shall be at the end of two and a half years. The rule may be revised at any time through the executive committee. This has been seen as a kind of "administrative tool" in preventing the Senate from acting on these "institutional" rules.

### Student Responsibility

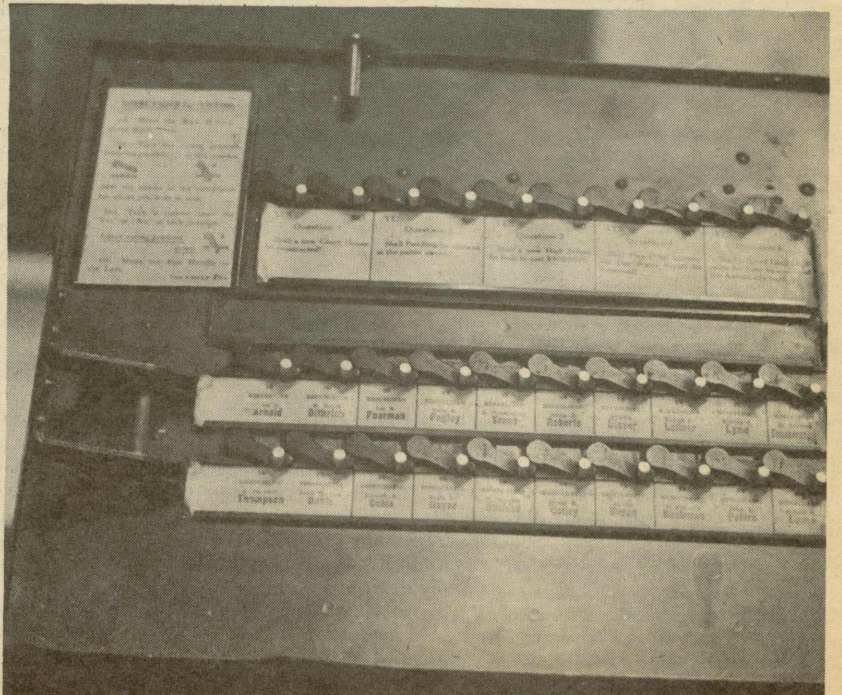
President Allen points to the lack of enforcement of rules throughout the campus as a second major weakness in the Senate. Under the new system of government the Student Government Committee made it "the responsibility and obligation of each student to enforce the rules established by his peers, the Student Senate." That committee proposed that the "success of the student government system will depend upon the fulfillment of this responsibility by each student." Bill Allen suggested that the failure to enforce rules with which one disagrees has contributed largely to the general lack of enforcement. It is interesting to note that many of the rules

with which students disagree are those general rules not established by the Senate. One might also note that the portion of the Student Government Committee's recommendation previously quoted calls for the general enforcement of those rules established by one's peer group. There seems to appear a bit of a logical flaw.

The Senate has made over the course of this year several new rules. It has established that women residents turn in dormitory keys before vacation, that open house hours may be altered by an individual dormitory within the standard hours provided, a new set of dining hall rules, and that anyone whose name appears on a Senate card signed not guilty must appear before the Senate. This ruling includes the accuser as well as the accused. The Senate in several cases this year has cleared the issue that anyone in a room with alcoholic beverages is subject to possession. Open house hours at night have been obtained through the Senate this year.

In the Senate handbook are listed the offenses for which one might be prosecuted and the point values assigned to each. The Senate has found throughout the year that individual cases and circumstances vary greatly and that a kind of

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)





## Letters To The Editor

### The Editor and Students:

Quite frankly, there's room for improvement. I, and quite a few other interested alumni who recently contacted me, am shocked that the recent March 12 edition of the LA VIE COLLEGIENNE was permitted to be published. Perhaps in this so called era of excessive permissiveness the word permitted has lost meaning since it implies that someone in authority has allowed you the opportunity to do something.

It is my understanding that you, the student body, are the source of authority and responsibility as it pertains to the school paper. If the recent edition of this paper was published with your permission, than I'm all wet with regard to the values I think we share for and on behalf of Lebanon Valley. I trust this issue of the LA VIE speaks for but a few of you.

This March 12 edition of the paper did contain very little if any news regarding college functions or activities. It contained syndicated articles from other sources that represents little originality or effort—merely type setting material not of one's own thinking or making. It contained marijuana recipes and the right to print this kind of useless garbage undoubtedly satisfied a cynically misaligned ego. It contained several "Letters to the Editor" that should have been "Letters to Dad saying I don't like this place named Lebanon Valley and since I'm not putting anything into it nor getting anything from it, I'm coming home because you're wasting your hard earned money."

I have a great deal of faith in you as students of Lebanon Valley and trust that when you become alumni, you will continue to be concerned with your alma mater. . . . you will also recognize that the value and reputation of your diploma and school remain at any given time with the active student body. Therefore, as an alumnus you have a right and a responsibility to be concerned and become involved.

Speaking for the LVC Alumni Association, we are on record as favoring student freedoms in as many areas of college life as practical. Please remember that we want you to learn, to progress, to excel, to have fun, to mature, to graduate, to be proud of Lebanon Valley and the principles of a church-related liberal arts institution. However, when you as students accept these freedoms and privileges, you also accept the responsibilities therein—these responsibilities are not to be abused and misused. I think the recent edition of the college paper abused and misused a privilege and responsibility.

I ask you, the majority of the student body, to answer two questions. . . . What did you think of the recent edition of the college paper? Do you think it conveys an image of LVC with which you agree?

Please accept this "letter to the editor" as a most sincere and concerned effort. It is the first such letter I have ever written and it is not intended to invite a series of wordy responses but to offer some "food for thought" and evidence that your alumni are interested in you and our school.

Thomas C. Reinhart  
LVC Class of 1958  
Vice-President  
LVC Alumni Asso.

Dear Mr. Reinhart:

In regard to your letter of March 23, I wish to apologize to you as well as to the students. It was clearly my mistake that the March 12 issue of LA VIE was not explained fully. I consider many of your arguments valid concerning the role of the newspaper in relation to the student body. As editor, I agree with you that this issue speaks for but a minority of the students at Lebanon Valley. I sincerely regret that I overlooked an explanation of the purpose of this issue of the paper.

The March 12 edition of La Vie was mainly a technical exercise. A great deal of technical relearning is needed in the changeover from the letterpress to the offset method of printing. Because of the technical changes involved, the former editor and I felt that our material should

come from our syndicated press service, because of the ready availability of the copy. But we did not want to have just an inconsistent conglomerate of articles. Since a majority of the articles sent to us by College Press Service are of a liberal nature, the editorial staff decided that we would do an issue on the "youth rebellion" or "pop culture." Again, I regret that this was not adequately explained in the March 12 issue.

Also, I feel that it is my editorial responsibility, as well as my responsibility to the students, to print all incoming letters to the editor, regardless of slant. I might add that the letters that were published for the issue of March 12 were the only letters that we received.

In conjunction with editorial policy, I am printing your letter, as well as this letter of apology, in the next issue of La Vie. We are thankful for your interest and hope that this letter and future issues of the paper will demonstrate our sincere desire to publish a paper for all the students of Lebanon Valley College.

Dale E. Fetzer, Jr.  
Acting Editor

To the Editor:

Now, boys and girls, it's story time. The title of our story is "It's a No No." Dinga linga ling the alarm went off. Jeffie jumped out of bed and said, "Mikie, let's go to our class." Mikie said "Oh boy, let's go!" So the two boys skipped off to their class. After their class the boys went back to their room and brushed their teeth and combed their hair, because today was Tuesday and everybody knows what Tuesday is, it's Howdy Doody Time! So the two boys skipped down the stairs and over to chapel. But that Tuesday Jeffie and Mikie were very bad boys. They didn't fold their hands and they didn't sit up straight and they didn't look at the man behind the big BOX. Instead they looked at the pictures in their News Paper and the big bad wolf said, "Oo, that's a no no you boys must come to my office, please." So the boys went. In the office the wolf got mad and showed his teeth and called, Jeffie's mommy and daddy and mikie's mommy and daddy on the telephone and said, "your babies were bad, please come to my office." The next day Mikie's mommy and daddy and mikie went to see the wolf in his den and they talked and talked and talked and mikie could not understand what the big fuss was all about. Mikie could not keep quiet and being too young to understand the wolf told him to go out side and play. And the big wolf was happy and mommy was happy and mikie was happy. Then jeffie's mommy and daddy had to come from some far away place to see the big wolf, and they talked and talked and talked and jeffie could not understand what the big fuss was all about. And after it was all over jeffie was mad and mikie was mad and the Big Bad wolf was still mad and still showed his teeth.

The moral of this story, boys and girls, is: Stay away from the big bad wolf and his teeth.

Jeffie  
Mikie  
Jimie  
Stock  
Saltzburg  
Nagy

To the Editor:

Do you know what really happens at a Student Council meeting? I have gone to the meetings regularly and would like to share a few observations with you. I understand that during the first months Student Council was preoccupied with adjusting to a new system. Now that Student Council is fully organized several basic deficiencies have become apparent.

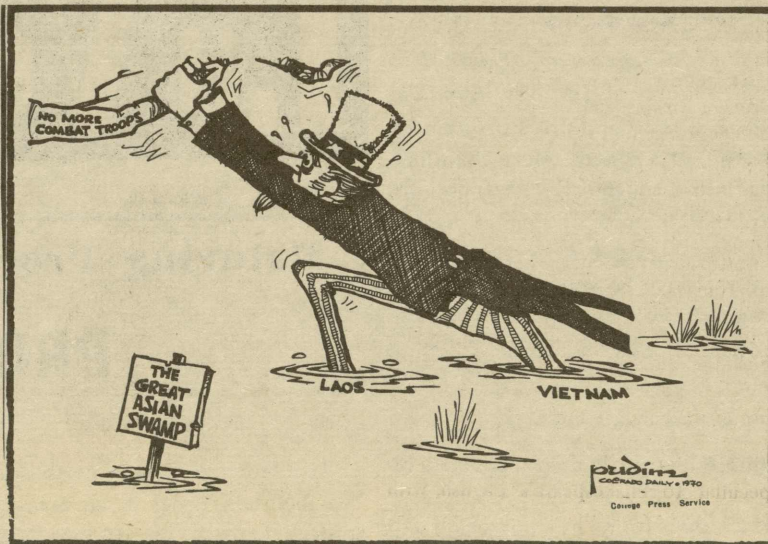
Student Council president John Ulrich has expressed concern about student apathy. He and the members of Student Council invite students to attend meet-

ings and express opinions. Several times, however, when non-Student Council members attempt to go to a meeting and give their views, they have been refused the floor (i.e., not called upon) or told that the meeting is closed to all but elected Student Council members. No wonder there is apathy! No wonder few students attend Student Council meetings. Student Council members complain that there is too much work for them to do alone, but by closing meeting or refusing to acknowledge non-Student Council members, they discourage interested students, many of whom would be willing to do a lot of work.

Last semester Student Council had a closed self-evaluation meeting, the results of which were never made public. I suggested that an open evaluation meeting be held. No action has been taken. Is this a student government?

Are we going to let Student Council continue to be a council open to fifteen points of view or to all points of view of all LVC students?

Nancy Hummel



## ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

by Jane Snyder

Some months ago a rather mysterious rumour circulated to the effect that the Academic Affairs Committee had passed a proposal eliminating Religion 12 and 13 as required courses. This was followed by rumours of faculty approval, a Presidential veto, and a statement of "uniqueness." And that was the last heard of the Academic Affairs Committee.

This does not mean to imply that this Committee is inactive, but that little is known of its proposals and activities, indeed, of its very existence. Actually, the Committee offers an excellent channel for student complaints, presently unused.

The Committee is composed of all of the Department heads plus two students, and is chaired by Dean Ehrhart. Proposals go from the Committee to the Faculty, then to the President's desk. Presently, the Committee is working on an overall cut policy (The student questionnaires favored an overall rather than a departmental policy, with the largest number of students favoring unlimited cuts except on test days.) and is also investigating changes in distribution and general requirements. Course changes also go through this body.

This year's student representatives, Denny Smith and Rolanda Hoffman agreed that the primary qualification a nominee for this office should have is the nerve to speak out, without feeling inhibited by faculty members. It is recommended that the members be a junior and a senior, thus insuring a familiarity with the academic processes and professors. The Committee itself has recommended that the two student representatives be backed by two alternates. Thus if a meeting is missed by a representative, the vote will not be lost.

Student interest in this Committee has been meagre. There are of course several explanations of this, of which ignorance is a probable, though un-

justifiable excuse. Students would rather dwell on social matters, which certainly need attention, but the academic policy of the institution concerns every student. After all, what are we here for? (Or isn't that a fair question?)

The Academic Affairs Committee's structure is adequate, student representation is adequate. The faculty has repeatedly expressed its concern over student complaints, yet the complaints are never voiced to the Committee members. Students do have some power over the format of their courses, exams, cuts, etc. It remains to be used.

by Mike Reidy

Now that the impossible dream of a Student Center is about to be realized—or at least begun to be realized—it is hoped that a responsible contractor has been chosen. It would appear that LVC has been blessed with some not too brilliant workman. To prove this point one only has to look through Keister, Hammond, Funkhauser, and Heaven save us, the Chapel. It is this last edifice whose deplorable condition is inexcusable. It is a monument to shoddy workmanship. Once more, since it is not a dormitory, its disgusting faults cannot be attributed to student abuse. If anything, the Chapel suffers from student disuse. Mind you, I am not attacking the purpose of the building, nor the necessity of it. I, for one, happen to like the Chapel. However, to have a three-year-old building which cost nearly two million dollars, which leaks worse than most thatched-roofed cottages, is inexcusable in an age when everything "is the greatest it's ever been, in the

greatest country of all time".

The rate at which the plaster fell from the Chapel ceiling last year was revolting, and no stairway in the world should have its linoleum facing taped on, because they broke off the third time anyone went up the stairs. Also, the concrete work in the outside stairwells is crumbling dreadfully.

The Chapel is unique, for rarely, if ever, has the same building housed two halls more diverse in acoustical quality. Upstairs in the sanctuary, acoustics are excellent. However, downstairs, the lecture hall—or echo chamber—is the worst hall for lectures ever built. Not only is the second lousy, but there isn't one heater or air duct for ventilation in the entire room. I'm not positive, but I think there is something in the building code for the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania which requires ventilation in a public place of gathering—but I won't call the Health Department if you won't.

So much for the Chapel.

Keister and Hammond have had their problems, too. Water comes in through the walls during the winter, so in every room water can be found on the floor along the outside wall. One would have hoped that lessons would have been learned from these disastrous attempts at building construction. But it seems that rather than correct the mistakes and retain the things that worked, the opposite was done—and out came Funkhauser: no corner staircases, push-button faucets, unsafe beds, no drainon bathroom floors, forgotten electrical outlets, inaccessible closets, and glue that oozes through the cracks in the asbestos tiles in the floor and gets everything black and sticky.

Say what you want about the Ad Building and Engle Hall; there are no buckets to collect dripping water, no men shoveling snow off the roof and no plaster coming down in chunks endangering passers-by...



NOW!! La Vie has a box for your letters.

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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## THE ARTS IN REVIEW

# The Taming of the Bard

### DRAMA

by Carol Grove

Beware: If you would like to tame the shrew Remember that you must tame Shakespeare, too.

The enactment of a play of William Shakespeare is an awesome task. The Elizabethan stage was very different from the modern. An important difference is that Shakespeare's theatre used no curtain. Consequently, scenery could not be changed from act to act, the end of each scene had to be signaled by a rhymed couplet, and all characters on stage at the end of a scene had to walk off with a legitimate reason, made known to the audience, for doing so.

The conventions of play writing in the Golden Age of Drama also differ from the modern. Since there was no change of scenery, the play had no interruptions. The matter of sustaining the interest of the audience during intermission was of no concern.

It is important to keep in mind that other than entrances and exits, Shakespeare included no stage directions. It was up to the director and the players themselves to determine when someone should move from right stage to left, from up stage to down, should raise his arms or touch his face.

Producing a Shakespearean play today requires reconciling the conventions of the 17th and 20th centuries. The modern stage has a curtain, allowing extensive scenery changes and requiring that the audience's interest in the play be maintained during intermission. Stage directions are explicit.

Alpha Psi Omega effected a compromise. Shakespeare in Elizabethan dress, on a modern stage. A curtain, yes, but minimal scenery. The five acts of the original play were combined into two, allowing one intermission instead of four. Interest was sustained by leaving the question of would-Petruchio-tame-the-shrew unresolved.

The story of *The Taming of the Shrew* is based on the old custom of allowing daughters to marry in order of seniority. The hand of Baptista's younger daughter, Bianca, is sought by three men. Her older sister, Kate, a shrew, is wanted by no man. Baptista will not let Bianca marry until Kate is taken off his hands. The suitors convince Petruchio to marry Kate (Baptista is wealthy). By preventing Kate from eating or sleeping for three days after they are married, Petruchio tames the shrew. Baptista's choice for Bianca is, happily, her choice. The rejected suitors find wives, and all ends well.

In the production of *The Taming of the Shrew* presented 13, 14 March 1970, the costumes were attractive, the music appropriate, and the scenery adequate (although the shiny red backdrop was hard on the eyes). Overall the play was good. Individual performances were not outstanding either for good or for bad.

Petruchio is strong-willed, quick-witted. To portray Petruchio, one must have a powerful set of lungs. Gere Reist was a fortunate choice. It is admittedly hard to separate the player from his part in LVC productions. Gere Reist, alone of all the players, was the part and not the player.

As Kate, Lynda Van Camp was notably lacking. Her portrayal of shrewism was limited to shouting. Her facial expressions were confined to a bland gaze and a weak smirk, neither of which are particularly shrewish. Only the dirt on her skirt bore witness to her three day ordeal. Not a hair was out of place, not a circle ringed her eye. It is particularly unfortunate that during her introduction to Petruchio, a scene remarkable for its wit, punning, and repartee, her lines were indistinguishable. It was hard for the audience to understand why Kate, the prettier of the sisters, had no suitors while Bianca had three.

Shakespeare uses the technique of having characters change places to high-



Kate gave a typical shrewish look to her new found husband, Petruchio. Again, from "The Taming of the Shrew" preformed March 13 and 14 in Engle Hall Auditorium.

ten the comic effect. The winning suitor has his servant take his place in pleading to Baptista while the suitor, played by Don Frantz, woos Bianca in the guise of a tutor.

Tom Hostetter, as the winning suitor's servant, showed that experience counts. He was innovative (remember, Shakespeare gives minimal stage directions) in his actions and movements. His use of the handkerchief is commendable. Due to experience and talent, he handled blank verse and the diction and syntax peculiar to Shakespeare's English with ease. He was one of the few players for



Kate, A Cursed Shrew



Bianca

use of the handkerchief is commendable. Due to experience and talent, he handled blank verse and the diction and syntax peculiar to Shakespeare's English with ease. He was one of the few players for whose words the audience did not have to strain to understand.

The bulk of the company were, as noted, neither very good nor very bad. Andrew Stachow, a rejected suitor of Bianca, and David Hostetter, a servant to the triumphant suitor, deserve mention for good performances.

Obviously, the difficulties of enacting Shakespearean drama, even in Engle Hall, even to LVC students, are not insurmountable.

Gramercy!



The enchanting bride and groom from Alpha Psi Omega's production of "The Taming of the Shrew." Gere Reist and Lynda Van Camp are the newly-weds.

## EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP, WHY?

by Penny Roth

"I am very sensible what a weakness and presumption it is to reason against the general humor and disposition of the world"

Jonathan Swift

But Swift went ahead and did anyway. The English government was causing such poverty in Ireland that Swift proposed that the Irish children be killed and their skin and meat be sold so that they would be of more use to the English government. I could propose that to keep the students from being a burden to the administration, we should all leave at the beginning of each semester—after paying our tuition, room, and board, of course. That, however, is assuming that the administration cares little for the actual education of the students. (What independent study programs? Do we have a library?) But the administration does care about more than our money; it cares so much about our lives that it wants to live them for us. Paying for a room to stay in while being educated means paying for a life style. And so it has been for years. Even this year when the administration gave us a government toy to amuse ourselves with, when we want to play with it and see what it can do, it is taken away from us. (How else would you describe the administration's opinion that undefined rules should be defined according to tradition instead of according to more liberal and modern trends?) And what is even sadder is that we are so used to relinquishing our government toy, that when the administration gives us stern looks, we drop the toy and run—not even considering that property rights apply to children as well as adults.

But enough abstraction. The fact is we have been frightened into relinquishing our power. Or is it that we never became aware of it? We have a government body capable of making major policy changes. Surprised? Try page 4 of the Student Senate Handbook.

Student Government Executive Committee is established as the organization to act as the highest authority in the matters of student government at L.V.C. It is the responsibility of the Executive Committee to make major policy changes (exclusive of institutional policy) . . .

The Executive Committee is more real in print than in physical reality. It has not met at all this semester and last semester it managed four whole meetings: two organizational meetings and two appeals from the Senate. Although it had the power to simply reverse or ratify the Senate's decision, it only reviewed the cases and returned them to the Senate with humbly offered suggestions. Was it that the members were not conscious of their designated power or hesitated to use it? This question is certainly one to consider, with elections in the near future. Committee members should be aware of their power. And they should use it wisely. "Wisely"—would involve being aware of prominent or controversial issues, being informed of related facts, being able to think through all logical alternatives involved, and being aware of the possible effects of their decision. These criteria would imply first having nominated strong individuals who enjoy using their capacity of thought and logic, individuals who would be responsive to student views and attentive to administration views while being strong enough to agree or disagree with either side, according to the issues involved. The possibility of electing such individuals would be determined by the amount of care given to the choice of the candidates.

### Lack of Activity

But to get back to the present Committee—the actual lack of activity of the Committee cannot be blamed only on the timidity of the members, dear reader. Page 4 clearly puts the blame on the individual student. One person—with or without the Senate or Student Council—could suggest policy change. AND—miraculous indeed—the issue could be voted on. How or where the policy change would be recorded is an interesting question. It is part of the power mystique. Or is it a power vacuum? No one seems to know. Have you ever thought about

who wrote the "rules and regulations" part of the Handbook? It would be interesting to know because that clandestine individual has dangerous potential power. Think along with me about this: Time and again we are told that we can never change institutional policy. Having no legal way to change institutional policy, we have no choice but to deviate—(a standard sociological fact). Deviance gives us several alternatives. We could visibly protest just to show our discontent, we could purposely break rules to bring attention to our cause, or we could stay within the system and find the proverbial loophole in the law. To use the last idea we need the "author" (or the power he represents) of the "rules." So while accepting the infamous rule No. 3 or institutional policy (which begins, "the possession and/or use of alcoholic . . ."), we persuade the unknown force, the "author," to simply not include a "rule" and/or penalty for that item of institutional policy. This suggests—

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

## Building Committee

by Rook Brown

The building committee is comprised of nine members; Tom Corbett, chairman, Fran Stachow, Paul Lasinski, Ron Miller, John Edwards, Pat Caulker, Julie Hummer, Peggy Whiting, and Bob Zolad. As explained to them by President Sample their purpose is to aid and suggest student opinion in the room assignments and interior decoration of the new Student Union Building presently under construction. Faculty representatives and Dr. Riley also have a voice in what is constructed in the new building with the president presiding over the whole affair.

In interviewing committee member Bob Zolad he laid down guidelines for the election of members for next year. Bob thought that it was extremely important that various classes and various campus organizations should be represented so that the committee could have a wider reference range of student views to work within to get more of an overall view of what the students want and need. By this time the readers should have gotten the idea that this is an important committee representing your opinions, and if what goes into the student union building doesn't satisfy you, and you haven't bothered to take the time to express your opinion, it is your own fault.

### Purpose and Problems

Last year when the elections took place, most people did not understand the purpose and power of the Building Committee. As it turns out, most of the persons elected were not really sure of their role in student voice until some time after their election, when they held their first of two meetings with the president. At this meeting they were shown the plans for the Student Union and were briefed on their purpose. So far the committee has done little work except on the new dining hall included in the building. The President proposed that they start there since that will be completed first, for the beginning of second semester next year, and from there the committee will work on each room one by one.

The committee has run into various problems, the first of which being no defined role for the members of the committee in relation to the campus bureaucracy. It seems that this problem is gradually working itself out through the experiences of the members. Chairman Tom Corbett expressed an opinion that the meetings have so far been run too much by the president and not enough by the student representatives, which he hopes to change in the future. Tom also stressed the need for student support and interest, simply because it is the students' building, they will be using it, and they must make it known to their representatives what they want in the building so the committee can work realistically for these goals. Within the next couple of weeks an open meeting will be held for just this reason, to get the student views. Tom also expressed interest in expanding the committee's purpose to general campus maintenance.



## THE VOTER = YOU!

by Terry Carrilio

During the coming elections, LVC will undergo its usual housecleaning, but whether or not the furniture is really moved will depend upon the voter. The individual voter at a small institution has several responsibilities. The first is to vote. Whether his motive is to prolong the lethargy or to awake the sleeper, each student is responsible for registering his views by voting; in this manner he will be able to complain to himself rather than to a globular *They* or *The Administration* when things go wrong.

The second responsibility of the voter is to realize that he is *responsible*. It is a well known fact at the Valley that "nothing can be changed," except of course when someone bothers to try. Granted, 1950 is a hard wall to climb but a good deal of the impossibility lies in the lack of effort expended in an attempt. For instance, students have long bemoaned the human tape-recorder classroom situation but only recently have they confronted the faculty with the problem. Fear, complacency, or boredom held many back, but basically no one bothered to tell the professors because it was assumed that they were computers who had already been irrevocably programmed. As it turned out, many professors have been waiting for a long time to hear from students, and some have even threatened to reprogram themselves.

Campus politics and student government are vague realities somewhere "out there" to many students. Cloudy notions of the progress of the student Council and the Senate manage to exist, but constructive suggestions or requests are rare. It is suggested that students take a little more interest in the squandering of their money and in the execution of penalties for drinking in the dormitories. Perhaps the discovery that policy *can* be changed could even lead to some modernizing reforms if the students take an interested part in their own lives and cease being talked out of what power they have. It may be interesting to note that the delusion that policy cannot be changed during that period. Interested students are asked to consult last year's student government committee minutes.

Because much needs to be done in order to reconcile Lebanon Valley College with the United States in 1970, strong leaders are a necessity. Regret-

### Electing Representatives

tably, many student elections (to repeat a hackneyed lamentation) are based on popularity, not on ability. Thus, the charming athlete whose main interest is next weekend may have more of a chance being elected than an interested active student. Hopefully, Valley voters this year will educate themselves to the possibilities of the governmental system they have been ignoring all year.

The existing student government has only the power given to it by the students, but when the students are busy looking elsewhere or complaining of globular injustices inflicted by the great "They," the government is left to walk in the shadow of the former administration control. It may be surprising for many to discover that the Executive Committee, a potent appealing organ, even exists. Also surprising is the lack of outrage at some of the spendthrift activities of the Student Council. Of course, the Senate still hangs in with its six or so cases a week involving drinking in the dorms? The constant repetition almost warrants the broadcast of taped Senate meeting each Monday night.

Obviously, there are many points of weakness which have developed in the student self-government, but the flaws can only be blamed on those who vote for representatives once a year and feel themselves absolved of further responsibility in the matter. The coming elections will produce the student leaders for the 1970-71 year, but the voters would do well to observe how their

choices behave in office and to point out the directions they would like to take. This is not to say that LVC students can do anything they please—the mentality of the Fifties still prevails in certain quarters—but with luck, responsible leaders and voters, some badly needed reforms may be forthcoming.

### EXEC. LEADER.

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

ion may be closer to a reality than you think. Institutional policy says that off-campus housing is not allowed (if the college has dorm space). But there is no penalty concerning off-campus housing which occurs when there is dorm space. Enough said.

Other evidences of confused power cause more questions: Why doesn't Senate have the power to declare open house during the week? (There are no written rules that deny Senate this privilege.) Why are there housemothers in two dorms? How do you complain to the Chapel Policy Committee? Why must we have a dining hall dress code? Why must we eat in the dining hall? And more basically, why is there such resistance to change?

Be aware of your government (dear children of Ireland). Know the system so you can force it to use its full potential. And above all—innovate! deviate! think!

### We Want You To Join Our Church As An Ordained Minister And Have The Rank Of Doctor of Divinity

We are a non-structured faith, undenominational, with no traditional doctrine or dogma. Our fast growing church is actively seeking new ministers who believe what we believe; All men are entitled to their own convictions; To seek truth their own way, whatever it may be, no questions asked. As a minister of the church, you may:

1. Start your own church and apply for exemption from property and other taxes.
2. Perform marriages, baptism, funerals and all other ministerial functions.
3. Enjoy reduced rates from some modes of transportation, some theaters, stores, hotels, etc.
4. Seek draft exemption as one of our working missionaries. We will tell you how.

Enclose a free will donation for the Minister's credentials and license. We also issue Doctor of Divinity Degrees. We are State Chartered and your ordination is recognized in all 50 states and most foreign countries. FREE LIFE CHURCH—BOX 4039, HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA 33023.



LVC's Lacrosse Coaches and Co-Captains, left to right are Coach McHenry, Tom Cestare, Jerry Beardsley, and Coach Gaekler. The team will meet Bucknell Wednesday, April 8, 1970. La Vie will have coverage of our Lacrosse team in future issues.

## Nine Valley Students Named Outstanding

Nine Lebanon Valley students have been chosen for the 1970 volume of OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA. The nine students are; Tony DeMarco, Frank Kuhn, Jim Grube, Harvey Gregory, Roger Probert, George Glen, George Morse, Robert W. Morris, Jr., and Tom Cestare. Nominated by the schools earlier this year, these athletes were chosen to appear in the awards publication on the basis of their achievements.

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA is sponsored by the Outstanding Americans Foundations, a nonprofit organization dedicated to honoring Americans of Achievement.

John Putman, one of the 1966 Ten Outstanding Young Men of America award winners and president of the foundation, said, "It is the purpose of OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA to recognize and encourage the all-round abilities of the young people who have distinguished themselves

in the sports competitions of our colleges. These young people carry the mantle of their school, their state and their nation each time they participate in competitive sports."

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA is an annual awards volume featuring the biographical and accomplishments of approximately 5,000 young athletes who have proven themselves outstanding in sports, campus activities and curriculum.

Nominations for this awards volume are made by athletic departments of colleges and universities throughout the country. Criteria for selection include an athlete's sports achievements, leadership ability, athletic recognition and community service.

OUTSTANDING COLLEGE ATHLETES OF AMERICA stands as a tribute to the young athletes of our nation who have accepted the challenge of excellence. The publication date for the awards publication will be July, 1970.

## Student Council

by Carol Grove

Any full-time student who is presently a freshman, sophomore, or junior and who is on neither academic or social probation is qualified to be a candidate for Student Council. The constitution specifies that any student meeting these qualifications may nominate himself or be nominated by another person, providing that the nominee has consented to run. The election will be conducted according to the guidelines of the election board. Residents and commuters will be listed separately on the ballot. Any qualified person may submit his name for Student Council, the Executive Committee, and Senate, but may serve on one body only.

I asked John Ulrich what is expected of a Student Council member. "He must be willing to give up at least one hour per week, perhaps three or five." Weekly meetings will involve anywhere from an hour and a half to three hours. Beyond this, several hours a week will be spent thinking about and discussing proposed ideas and in carrying out the actual work. Prospective Student Council members must be interested in making positive changes rather than in submitting to ridiculous requests (sic). They must be willing to work hard for little reward, and must realize that much of the work is concerned with tedious details.

Concerning the basic goals and achievements of Student Council, John said that it is beginning to become a better framework for channelling student opinion and action, and that it is breaking out of the F.S.C. mold of social coordinator. Class attendance policy and exemption from exams in certain cases will be determined in the near future.

## ANNVILLE: CAPITOL OF PENNSYLVANIA

Citizens of Anncville might well ponder on the civic pride in this village 93 years ago. The Harrisburg Telegraph had announced the rumor that Anncville wanted the state capitol to be moved there, and added scornfully, "Where the dickens is Anncville?" On February 1, 1877, the Lebanon Daily News replied as follows:

Anncville has no desire for the State Capitol built in her midst; her location so close to Harrisburg has taught her the evil it has brought upon her neighbor and she will take heed and not push her claim so persistently and go whining about like a sucking after its teat, as the citizens of a certain place did, when the removal of the Capitol was lately discussed. (It was proposed to move the capitol to Philadelphia, ed.)

"Where the dickens is Anncville." Doubtless the geographical mind of the Telegraph man is so obtuse that he cannot see or know anything outside of Harrisburg, which has gained so wide a celebrity during the late war. Anncville is the Eden of Lebanon Valley, the flower of America, the wild rose on the roaring Quittaphilla. It is the seat of learning, the centre of civilization and a star of the first magnitude in the heaven of wealth and glory. Anncville? It is the joy and pride of Lebanon County, the day-spring of our existence and is pre-eminently suited for the Capitol of our state. Let us hear no more inquiries concerning this classic village.

## Football Rules Committee Makes 21 Changes in Rules

Twenty-one rules changes were made by the NCAA Football Rules Committee during its meeting in January, most of a minor nature. Significant changes were made involving the forward pass.

Five different changes were made to define the catch and possession of a legal forward pass. The receiver has to return to the ground in the field of play or end zone to have a completed forward pass, unless he is so held that the provisions of the dead ball rule apply. The catch of a lateral pass or fumble caught in the air is also included in this interpretation.

A change was made in the interference call. The defense now has to meet the same requirements as the offense on pass interference. In both cases, any foul which occurs to an eligible receiver beyond the line of scrimmage during a down in which a legal forward pass is thrown, will be pass interference.

This will eliminate the 15-yard penalty from the spot of the foul that was enforced under last year's rule. Such a penalty meant, on many occasions, in effect a 30- or 40-yard penalty.

The Committee is vitally concerned about knee injuries, and

wrote into the football code, under the coaching ethics section, a statement concerning blind-side and crack-back blocking.

### Cleat Shortened

In this regard, the permissible length of the cleat was shortened. The maximum length now will be 1/2 inch.

If the incidence of knee injuries continues to grow, despite such rules and cooperation of coaching techniques, the Committee feels a rule will be passed to prevent blocking below the waist in all except close line play.

The Committee also:

Made it illegal for a player to simulate a fair catch signal during a down in which a legal scrimmage kick was made, and provides for a clearer definition of extending the arm and hand clearly above the head on a fair catch signal;

Legalized insignias in the middle of the field provided the yard lines running through them are discernible to the officials and the players;

Limited the numbers to be used on jerseys to 1 to 99. The three-digit numbers allowed last year for the Centennial did not conform to size of legal numbers.

## SENATE PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5)

sliding point system is more operative and efficient. This innovation has provided for more subjective judgement by the senators and gives the system greater flexibility. It might be through such a sliding point system that general rules or major offenses can be dealt with more agreeably.

### Senate's Future

There have been four or five instances of appeal to the Executive Committee this year. Generally the Senate has been upheld. President Allen has urged appeals.

Projections for the future show that the Senate will be largely dependent on its personnel and the willingness of students to accept the responsibility. The battle over institutional policy looms ahead also.

Turning to the elections this spring, President Allen sights several qualifications. A senator must have an interest in the system, a willingness to sacrifice time, and a positive attitude toward the Senate (not necessarily agreeing with the rules.) A senator, he finds, should follow and respect the rules, enforcing even rules with which he does not agree. A senator should be a good leader and a good example. President Allen finds it most valuable to have a good representation of women on the Senate.

The Senate admittedly has faced many problems in this its first year under the new system of government. The groundwork has now, however, been laid and several new rules and innovations introduced. It is now in the hands of the student body to elect responsible persons to the Senate who will apply the experience gained in this year's new organization.



## Newsfronts

## National . . .

SAN FRANCISCO—(CPS)—October 27 became an historic day for the State of California. It was the first day in the state's history, according to weathermen, that the entire state was covered in visible smog.

From the redwood forests in the north to the deserts near Mexico, the 700 mile-long state was polluted. Weathermaps showed clear skies and no atmospheric disturbances, but visibility at the San Francisco international airport was held to seven miles and the Los Angeles international airport was closed down in the early morning dawn when visibility was kept to below a half mile.

The outspoken Sierra Club charged recently that a study conducted by the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor revealed that the treasured San Bernadino pine trees covering the mountains 60 miles outside of Los Angeles are dying quickly because of the smog.

The Sierra Club, the nation's most famous and active conservation club, announced it would probably file suit in Los Angeles "in some attempt to save the unnatural destruction."

Pollutants are common in Los Angeles and the East Bay area around San Francisco. The air invariably smells of the sticky, stinging sulfur dioxides that pour out of the industrial plants that line the coast. The ridge of mountains that extends about 100 miles east of the coastline blocks the sea breezes and holds pollutants over the large metropolises.

Plans for the Coast-to-Coast Collegiate Clean Air Car Race were announced recently, sponsored by M.I.T. and Cal. Tech. Any vehicle is eligible to participate, as long as it produces less emission than is specified in the 1974 California Standards, which are the toughest so far on record, and as long as it is driven by a student. The race will be a cross-country race from M.I.T. to Cal Tech, broken into six legs between Cambridge, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, and Pasadena. Rules and procedures may be obtained from Prof. Jerome Shapiro, Cal. Tech., Pasadena, California 91109; or Prof. Richard Thornton, M.I.T., Room 13-3005, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

The phosphates in today's laundry detergents are one of the chief causes of water pollution, according to a recent study by the International Joint Commission, the U. S.-Canadian water regulating agency. These phosphates speed up the growth of algae which rob the water of oxygen needed by plants and fish to stay alive. However, old-fashioned soap flakes or powders (as opposed to the high-phosphate detergents) contain less than one percent phosphates.

SCOPE—Student Council on Pollution and Environment—wants ideas from students to pass on to Department of the Interior officials, according to Randy Simmons, SCOPE Co-chairman of the Middle Atlantic States.

SCOPE's are independent nine-student advisory councils requested by Interior Secretary Hickel for each of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration's (FWPCA) nine regions in the Nation to provide student input into the growing national reaction to pollution. Students on the Middle Atlantic SCOPE represent college and high school students in Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

Simmons stressed that all ideas that seem to the nine students on the SCOPE to have merit will be forwarded to the Department of the Interior, and a response will be received from the FWPCA regarding the advice.

"It's a great chance to talk to your Government in a way that it must respond," Simmons said.

Simmons said SCOPE can be reached by writing to Post Office Box 5017, Richmond, Virginia 23220.

In addition to its advisory capacity, the SCOPE can provide informative literature on pollution to those who want it, and in fairly large quantities. SCOPE members are also involved in planning for the April environmental teach-ins.

Simmons is a graduate student at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia, and is majoring in environmental science.

Other members of the Middle Atlantic SCOPE are Patti Collins (Co-chairman), junior at Westhampton College, University of Richmond in Virginia; Jay Mangan, junior at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia; Richard A. Koster and Mark Russell, both attending Union Theological Seminary in Richmond; Russell Clem, Jr., Free University student at Richmond, Virginia; and James W. Spensley, first-year student at George Washington Law School in Washington, D.C.

Simmons said the present members of the SCOPE were in touch with students in Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Maryland, and North Carolina to obtain representation from those States.

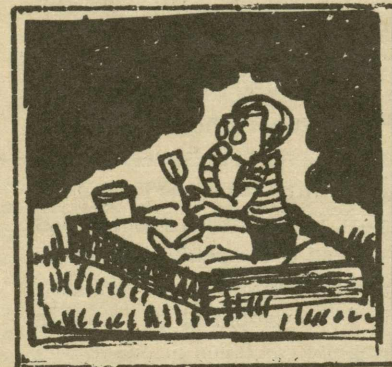
## NATIONAL TEACH-IN PLANNED, APRIL 22

On April 22, actions relating to the ecological crisis will take place in college and communities throughout the nation. This massive "Teach-In on the Environment" was proposed by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D, Wis.) in a speech at Seattle last fall. In response to letters reacting to Nelson's speech a group of people were rapidly assembled. The steering committee, with three students, three professors, a couple of politicians and a conservationist on it chose Denis Hayes, 25, a former student body president at Stanford U. as its staff director. An office was set up in January and since then the planners of the National Teach-In have been encouraging students across country to take the initiative in organizing April 22 teach-ins on their campuses and in their communities.

If there are a lot of successful teach-ins on the same day they will have a dramatic impact on the environmental conscience of the nation. In the long run the environmental challenge is the greatest faced by mankind. Yet many are still unaware of all the environmental problems being created by our advancing technology. The generation now in school, who will soon inherit the world environment, are the ones who

will bear the brunt of this tragic irresponsibility. The National Teach-In provides a chance to explore with the citizens these problems. The leaders of the Teach-In have been telling people that things are bad and getting worse and are encouraging people to start looking around and find out what's messing up their own area and then to do something about it.

When Senator Nelson first mentioned a teach-in he expected a good response but he now describes the response as



"tremendous." Colleges, universities, high schools, civic groups, garden clubs, The

League of Women Voters, and conservation groups are all working towards making the day a success. Already college communities have been taking action, for example, University of Illinois students pulled 30 tons of refuse from a creek near the Champaign Campus.

## Local Teach-ins Endorsed

Local projects will be a major focus of the April 22 teach-ins but the day "must ultimately lead to some radical changes in our national habits." According to Senator Nelson, "April 22 will be a success only if it sparks a national commitment to do something."

We at Lebanon Valley College, as members of the Earth Committee, have been working for a successful teach-in on campus. Already Dr. Hess from the Hershey Foods Corporation has spoken on pollution control, and a film, "The Third Pollution," has been shown. We are working in coordination with Harrisburg Area Community College, Hershey Medical Center, Capitol Campus, and Elizabethtown College. Other speakers, movies, and activities have been planned. We ask all of you to help us make April 22 a successful teach-in here at LVC.

## ENVIRONMENT and POLLUTION

Vol. XLVI—no. 2

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, April 17, 1970

## U.S. CONTROLS



by Louis Mylecraine

One of the primary influence behind President Nixon's recent speech on environment was a report submitted to the President and to the President's Council on Environmental Activity by the Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, August, 1969. This committee is unique in that it is one of the few citizens committees that have reported directly to the Executive branch. Under committee chairman Laurance Rockefeller, two basic problems were found. The first basic problem cited in the report was that of funds. The report noted that although adequate sums of money have been authorized in the past, only small portions of these sums were actually appropriated. For instance, last year \$700 million was authorized for sewage treatment, while only \$214 million was actually appropriated. The second problem that the commission found in the modern environment was that of population control. The committee stressed the relationship between environmental quality and population. By the year 2000, the population of the U.S. is projected to be 300 million. Increasing populations depending on limited land, air, water and other environmental elements create considerable stress on the environment.

## President's Council

The Committee also submitted to the President's Council recommendations for action in specific areas of environmental activity.

The first of these specific areas mentioned by the Committee is that of Urban recreation. It was recommended that more open space and recreational areas be provided for our cities. Only about one third of the money presently given the states by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which handles such projects, has gone to the cities—the remainder has gone to the suburbs and rural areas. The Committee would like to see some sort of regulations placed on the amount of money sent out-

side the city. In addition, the Committee found that the money being spent in the cities was being spent on traditional park projects rather

than on the exploration of new concepts.

The most perplexing problem that the Committee found in the environment was that of the handling of solid wastes. By 1980, it claims, the volume of solid wastes will have tripled. Present facilities and processes of solid waste elimination in our cities are either too inefficient or too costly. Emphasis should be placed on developing methods of recycling wastes rather than mere disposal of wastes. Solid wastes, claims the Committee are not completely without value. It has been estimated that salvageable metals worth \$1 billion each year could be recovered from such wastes. Fertilizer and charcoal can also be produced. Although these operations are financially marginal, every effort should be made to make them widespread and more profitable.

## Environmental Education

As far as environmental education is concerned, the Committee again found that discrepancies existed between intentions and results. It was that although environmental education centers were provided by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, no provision had been made to develop teaching methods or curricula for these centers. Reliance on classroom methods in adult environmental education has resulted, according to

the Committee, in the failure of information to reach the largest sector—the general public.

## Ecology Noise

Environmental noise was another of the topics touched upon by the Committee. While noise continues to become a greater and greater problem and attracting more and more attention, hardly any action has been taken. While the bulk of the work on noise is presently aimed at sonic boom and jet noise, the Committee was concerned that not even the preliminary stages of activity had been taken in the handling of urban noise, as the roar of busses, sirens, auto horns, machinery, and other everyday phenomena.

Although the Committee's report is at best a superficial one and is lacking in any real concrete proposals for environmental action, it did bring to light the sad state of affairs that our environmental control programs are in. It has succeeded in coupling the urgency for action in some areas, as in the case of population, and the inefficiency of present action in others, as in the case of environmental education. Such reports provide fertile ground for both the politician and the civic-minded persons to initiate their own environmental activity and reform. Only in this way will we be able to avert total disaster in our environment.



In order to keep the students aware of important national events as well as local, LA VIE has decided to devote this issue to the important topic of environmental pollution. We reached this decision after having been approached by the leaders of the student earth committee of LVC. After much thought we felt the importance of this topic far outweighed any campus considerations. This issue we hope will be an informative and creative look into the environment crisis.

Dale Fetzer, Editor



## Environmental Utopia

"...I mete and dole unequal laws unto a savage race, that hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. I cannot rest from travel...I am a part of all that I have met; yet all experience is an arch where thro' gleams that untraveled world whose margin fades forever and forever when I move... This gray spirit yearns in desire to follow knowledge like a sinking star, beyond the utmost bound of human thought...The lights begin to twinkle from the rocks; the long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep moans round with many voices. Come my friends, 'tis not too late to seek a newer world..." \*

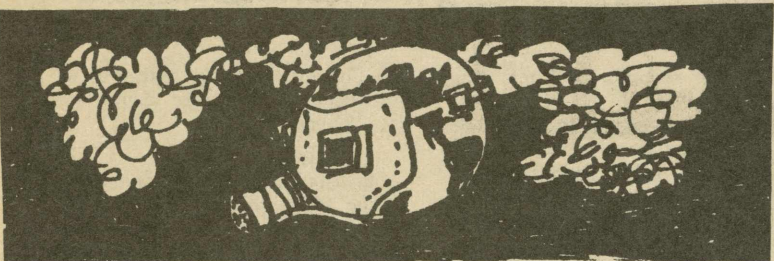
A Newer World! Utopia has always been the ever elusive dream that lurks in the hearts of all mankind. For centuries scholars have been creating their mental utopias, always searching for their "newer world." Yet within America, and especially the last fifty years, the creation of the utopian society has the common goal. Our founders believed that the democratic government that they created was a political as well as social utopia. Presidents, such as Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy, and Lyndon Johnson, were all striving for development of a utopian United States. But each new utopian exercise has failed in one respect or another. And so we are left with our striving for the "newer world."

Throughout our contemporary society, the youth have held the utopian banner high. They know the "savage race" only too well. It is that race which they are afraid of; which they want to see abolished. They were brought into a world in which *unequality* is the accepted pattern. A world ravaged by wars, poverty, intolerance, bigotry, and famine. A hostile world formed by the "savage race." Their "newer World" is possibly the way to avoid destruction. The youth of America have the greatest cause to strive for "that untraveled world whose margin fades forever and forever..."

Yet to realize this new utopian spirit there must be the concern for our physical planet. That hoarding, sleeping savage race has forgotten the earth must live before their petty utopias can be fulfilled. Perhaps the youth realize this sad fact more than any other generation the world has yet to see. They have seen the horrors of the world created by the past "savage" generation, but the most horrible *unequality* is that which has been heaped upon the earth.

The situation is desperate: it somehow seems futile to worry about utopias when the world is literally crumbling before the eyes of mankind. Yet the utopia is our answer; only give the utopian creation to the earth rather than take the world for our utopia.

\* Alfred, Lord Tennyson. *Ulysses*.



### One Man's Revelation to Revolution

by L. Scott Morrison

*Many years have gone by since I last took a swim  
In the old water hole.  
So I journeyed back on a passing whim  
For a Sunday morning stroll.*

*I remembered the forest so green and fresh  
That was a fortress for our dreams.  
Now chemicals eat away at its flesh,  
Killing the trees, fading the greens.*

*I think of the pastures through which I ran  
And screamed out my joy to the sky.  
Now they've choked the soil, stripped the land,  
And there's asphalt where the grass used to lie.*

*I recall the freshness of the breeze that caressed  
At our naked innocence as we went about play.  
Now my lungs burned fiercely to the point of distress  
By how unbreathable it was today.*

*A tear left my eye as I finally stood  
Where the old water hole used to be.  
Stagnant water and rotting wood  
Made the past seem like unreality.*

*I couldn't believe that I was to blame  
As well as every other human being.  
I wept, not only in sorrow but in shame  
For not trying to stop what I was seeing.*

*It's an evil animal that destroys his home  
And feels not a guilt or a shame  
But, today, what I saw had clearly shown  
That man will lose at his own deadly game.*

**THIS IS YOUR  
EARTH—  
HELP TO KEEP IT  
CLEAN!**

**CAR ENGINES  
ARE A GAS**

(CPS)—Air pollution is like the weather—everyone talks about it, but no one does anything about it. What can you do about it? After all, it's those giant factory smokestacks that make our air dirty.

Let's take an imaginary ride in the family car (in a recent survey, most Americans indicate that their favorite form of recreation was riding in their car). We're driving the latest Detroit creation for the insecure American Male. 5000 pounds of polished machinery driven by the most perfect internal combustion engine that man has learned to build; four hundred cubic inches of throbbing sexual adequacy, a steel and plastic embodiment of America's achievements. We can go 125 miles per hour if we want to! Think of the danger, the excitement! Anybody who can afford dollar a pound for a two-ton lump of steel and chrome can lead the "good life", can "move up", be a "swinger", or get a "piece of action"—it's the American dream.

#### Inferior Machinery

The automobile is responsible for sixty per cent of the air pollution in the United States (*Environment Magazine*, October 1969). The internal combustion engine is a grossly inefficient machine. At best it uses 25% of the energy of combustion for mechanical power, the remainder is given off as heat. The next time you put four dollars worth of gas in your car, the other three dollars' worth is merely heating up your engine and the air around it. Of course the oil companies and state government are still collecting those three dollars.

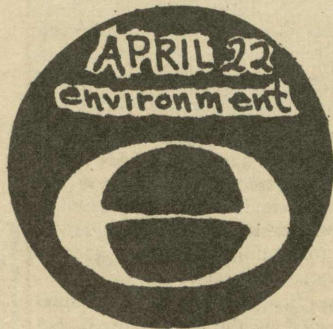
The internal combustion engine liberates various poisons as by-products of the burning of gasoline. Some of the more familiar ones are: carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides and lead. In 1967 the government spent 3.2 million dollars on research on emission controls for the internal combustion engine and only \$115,000 on research for low-emission alternatives to it. A clear-cut case of treating the symptoms, but not the disease.

There are engines in existence now which emit a tiny fraction of the noxious material which are released by even a controlled internal combustion engine. Their engines are of two general types: steam and electrical.

The electrical engine is no real solution to the problem since the power to charge these batteries must be produced at a generating plant which produces the pollution instead of leaving it for the engine to produce. Also the electric engine emits significant amounts of ozone, a dangerous pollutant in its own right.

The steam engines pioneered by William Lear seem to be the bright spot in the future of clean air. They

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



**The campus is  
crawling with friendly  
button - pushers.  
Buy a button! 20¢.  
-The Earth Committee**

## Campus Conferences Emphasize Ecology

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The predominant theme of campus conferences, conventions, dialogues and teach-ins is shifting from "campus unrest" to "the environmental crisis."

The shift does not indicate the solution of the problems that still put students at odds with the administrators, regents and politicians as much as it indicates the discovery that no students, administrators, or politicians will remain to tangle if America denatures itself out of existence.

The largest nationwide effort planned so far is the "Environmental Teach-In" originated by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) for April 22. The teach-in is being coordinated by law, medical and other professional school students here.

The plan is for students on individual campuses to develop their own programs for studying, exchanging ideas, and initiating action on environmental problems, particularly those facing their own community. Like the Vietnam Moratoria, the teach-in is a national idea developed on the local level.

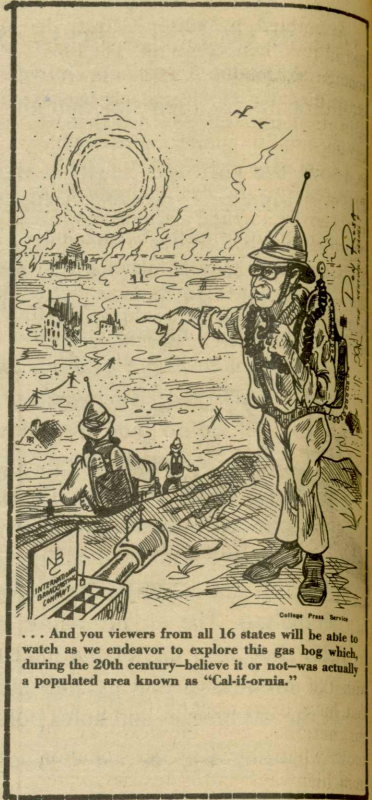
Other conferences on the environment will precede the April teach-in. The U.S. Student Press Association's (USSPA) annual college editor's conference will consider ecology in the light of "What's the Difference if We Don't Wake Up?" as it offers editors and other interested students "a death trip" in Washington Feb. 27-March 2. Conservation experts and ecology promoters will join political pros such as Mayor John Lindsay, Sen. Edmund Muske, and Teach-In originator Nelson, as well as Secretary of Interior Walter Hickel and NBC News Commentator Chet Huntley. Mixed media presentations will be used to demonstrate the country's ecological plight.

Another conference, this one to put together student-faculty teams to develop strategies for solving ecological problems in their own communities, is being organized by former National Student Association (NSA) staff members. About 200 persons are expected to participate at Buckhill Inn, Pa. in February. Buckminster Fuller, writer and inventor of the geodesic dome, will be among the invited participants at the session sponsored by the Methodist Church Population Institute.

#### Widespread Activity

A number of similar conferences have taken place in recent months. At one meeting at Stanford University, a Student Environmental Confederation was formed by 200 students at 40 colleges. The confederation is to coordinate campus efforts and serve as an information clearinghouse on ecological problems.

At some California campuses there already are more than half-a-dozen environmental action organizations. For several years, students in the San Francisco Bay area have been aware of their natural environment as they have fought to save the Redwoods and to



stop the filling of San Francisco Bay. Southern California students likewise have had to deal with oil pollution of the Pacific around Santa Barbara and Los Angeles' smog.

Currently, California ecology crusaders are planning a 500-mile walk from Sacramento to Los Angeles to exhibit models of ecologically sound life-styles. Two-hundred walkers are expected to take part from March 21 to May 1.

The walkers will be aided by a mobile library teaching unit, smog free propane-converted vehicles, solar energized cooking utensils, a street theater company, and carnival-type exhibits. The hike, which will average 15 to 20 miles a day, is being organized by Ecology Action in Berkeley.

Meanwhile, students in other states are discovering what air, water, earth and countless other forms of pollution (including animal destruction) mean to them and their futures, as environmental courses have become the most sought after classes on campus upon campus.

A record class of 6,000 is taking a course entitled "Can Man Survive?" at the University of Oregon. The class is held in the basketball arena. At the University of Montana 100 students were turned away from a new ecology course into which 300 students were admitted.

Three North Carolina Universities, Duke, North Carolina State, and North Carolina at Chapel Hill, are forming a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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## ENVIRONMENT IN REVIEW

by Barb Andrews

Assembled by editor Garrett de Bell in less than a month, *The Environmental Handbook* (Ballantine; 95 cents; made of bio-degradable paper) is in itself hopeful evidence that we can accomplish enormous tasks within a seemingly impossible time limit. Prepared specifically for the first national environmental teach-in on April 22, this book is, as it was intended to be, a complete guide to dealing with the Environmental Crisis. Frankly, it is much better than I would have expected under the circumstances.



The first part of the book deals with the myriad ecological problems that have been recently forced upon our national consciousness. We all know what they are: air pollution from highways and industries, water pollution from improper waste disposal, land pollution from overpopulation and a volcanic mountain of garbage. However, the *Handbook* contains the best definitive descriptions of this pollution that I have yet come across, and includes sources and significant statistics. Once you read through this first section it will become terribly obvious that it will be fatal for us to leave the solution of problems of such enormity and immediacy to someone else, and lest you be soothed by the supposition that someone else is doing something about these huge impending disasters, there is a chapter on "Eco-Pornography or How to spot an Ecological Phony," directed at the many newly innovated ad campaigns of the major industries that have created the crisis.

Fortunately, the *Handbook* does

not stop here. After working you up to a fever pitch of terror and an intense desire to do something personally to ward off the cataclysm, it introduces you to the section on Individual Action. Perhaps surprisingly, there are all sorts of things that one person or one family can do to help stave off ecological disaster. Moreover, after all that terror induced in you by the first section, the number of overtly malevolent things you can do to the polluters yourself with a clean conscience is really refreshing. For instance:

by Eric J. Uberseder

Fortunately for our sakes there has been an uproar about the effects of pollution on our environment. With everything else of a supposed critical nature blanketing our priority thoughts, government and industry attempts at clouding the issue and promoting the credibility gap. The public has not, until recently, figured something must be done now to thwart the ghastly figure of air pollution.

Thanks to the efforts of community, industry has been pushed into accepting anti-pollution recommendations for industrial and automobile pollution. Information has leaked out that cars were largely responsible. Action on cue from Ralph Nader's successful campaign against auto manufacturers, the government (this same government can violently kill American men in Vietnam) has meekly enacted sub-standard standards for automobile exhaust emissions.

### Government Control

In his annual year-end press conference in Dearborn, Michigan on Dec. 10, 1969, Henry Ford II of Ford Motor Company has finally publicly committed himself to "... intensified effort to minimize pollution from the products and plants in the shortest possible time." Mr. Ford states many enlightening prospects for pollution control, that in his works, will be reflected in concrete actions. In the beginning of his statement he makes definite efforts to maintain an illusion of running scared from govern-

"Complain to the post office about any mail advertisements you receive that are ecologically obscene. The post office is required to have you taken off the mailing list, and this costs the mailer more than sending you the material in the first place."

### Personal Action

There are suggestions for conversion your own home into an ecologically-sound household, such as buying products packaged in containers that can be recycled, rather than disposable containers, using bio-

ment regulations, and a naive to the "exceedingly complex phenomena (of air pollution) still not fully understood." But in the next sentence, he confirms scientific laboratories have been testing auto pollution on atmosphere and people for some years.

Ford Motor Company has "taken substantial strides in reducing obnoxious motor vehicle emissions." Since 1960



Henry Ford II

hydrocarbons have been reduced by 80% and carbon-monoxide by 70%. What he doesn't say is that this "major technological accomplishment" has been the reduction of emissions as of 1970 auto's not as a gradual process. This eludes to an *untruth* that Ford has been doing consistent controlling of motor car emissions all through the previous decade.

Ford Motor Company has pioneered in a 3-year cooperative effort to reduce auto emissions with 11 auto and oil companies. After 3 whole years they have achieved low emission standards in

degradable soaps (rather than detergents) and using less of the modern "conveniences" that lead directly to the pollution of our environment by power plants, such as can openers, electric blankets, electric scissors, etc. This section also covers directions for conducting your own polls, leaf-letting and teach-ins.

The third and last major section of *The Environmental Handbook* deals with Political Action and is relevant mainly for organized groups. Two of the chapter headings in this section are "suggestions toward an

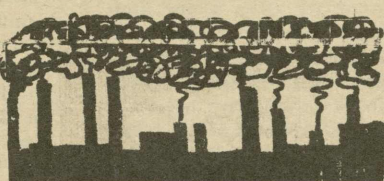
the laboratory only. A company that can change every one of its models every year and take 3 years for a lab model is wasting time with pollution controls.

Mr. Ford discloses a ten point system for pollution control. First they are developing air-pollution control kits for older cars. Second, concerns maintenance and detection of offending autos. Other points include offering government test vehicles, plant testing every new car, determining best fuel consumption, other power sources, and pollution programs including the plants themselves.

### Projected Image

Ford Motor Company emphasizes its continued strife for and magnitude for which it has approached the task. Unfortunately everything Ford has said they are doing and will be doing is what the American people think has been done for a long time. In other words, Ford Motor seems to be projecting the good American work hard image. Unfortunately it doesn't come across. Ford appears to be subtly trying to cover up tracks of do-nothing operations on the pollution issue. However, Ford's meager contribution is one of the best attempts at air pollution control put forth by a private company.

What does it take to get the country moving on environmental pollution? Perhaps if all the GI's die of air pollution before they get to Nam, we'll have some real reaction on this pestilence.



tioned as to what type of reasoning has caused some state legislatures, notably the New York legislature to draft and implement laws outlawing the use of DDT, Mr. Stevens indicated that such laws are drafted as a result of political pressure rather than as a result of careful examination of scientific data. This too seemed a rather incredulous stand to take.

After a few comments on the "long haired and bearded" youth of today and after some informal discussion over coffee in the Microbiology lab, Mr. Stevens retreated, leaving those who attended at least exposed to the side of the story that has not been heard very much since the advent of *Silent Spring*.

Ecological Platform" and "Suggestions for Organizations." All of the major conservation organizations are listed and directions are given for joining any one of them.

### "Impressive Book"

The Appendix at the end of the book includes an extensive bibliography and film bibliography, removable membership application forms and a list of the contributors to the *Handbook* along with their qualifications to write on the subject of the Environmental Crisis. It's an impressive list, to say the least. And it's an impressive book.



Due to modern technology, these shiny aluminium cans and plastic bottles will grace our landscape for thousands of years.

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 3)

are a vast improvement of the old Stanley Steamer type of engine which was actually quite a good engine.

If the government was serious about pollution control, it would seem logical that it require the auto industry to research and develop an alternative to the internal combustion engine. At present none of the big three car makers are doing any research in this area. They are, however, spending large sums to fight antitrust suits over their production of omission-control devices. Presumably it would be tremendously expensive to re-tool the factories, so we're stuck with the ecologically obsolete engine as our only choice when buying a car.

If everyone drove a car that got 30 miles to the gallon instead of 15, we could cut our automobile air pollution drastically and also help conserve our rapidly dwindling petroleum resources. (The oil companies, as self-appointed caretakers of a finite, non-renewable resource, would rather pump it all out today in preference to saving any of it for our grandchildren. It is estimated by the Committee on Resources and Man of National Academy of Sciences that by the year 2010, forty years hence, 90% of the world's crude oil will have been used up. This is a conservative estimate and assumes a diminished rate of use after 1980 due to scarcity.)

Perhaps if everyone bought a Volkswagen for their next car instead of a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

## LEBANON CHEMICAL COMPANY

# IN DEFENSE OF POISON

by Louis Mylecraine

Mr. Clyde Stevens of the Lebanon Chemical Company was sponsored on campus, April 8, by the Earth Committee. The Lebanon Chemical Company is one of four remaining producers of DDT in the United States. DDT, or more specifically, Dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane is the most effective of known insecticides and has been used since World War Two, reaching its peak usage in 1963 when 79 million pounds was produced. Today, its usage is declining with 29 million pounds having been produced in 1968. According to Mr. Stevens, DDT has other uses than the already well-publicized usage as an insecticide. It is presently being used together in a mixture of peanut oil to counteract the effects of overdoses of phenobarbital and other barbituates. There is also cursory evidence, claims Mr. Stevens, that DDT creates a tolerance to cancer.

Mr. Stevens took particular offense to the furor that has been raised in these post-Rachel Carson years over DDT. He claims that the public has been acting more on emotion rather than logic on the DDT issue, especially its quest to keep vanishing species alive, a course of action which he claims often defies the evolutionary principle of natural selection. Such public concern, said Mr. Stevens, has tended to polarize both the good and bad sides of an issue.

### Propaganda?

Mr. Stevens was himself a classic example of this type of polarization. He presented to the group a very well organized expose on the good points of DDT, or more appropriately, he presented a well organized and even better documented rebuttal of the charges against the chemical. One can not blame him

entirely for this-after all, without DDT production both he and the Lebanon Chemical Company would find themselves in a financial crisis. Any chemical, reminded Mr. Stevens, can be dangerous. Accordingly, he continued, there are no toxic chemicals-just toxic uses of them. The facts on DDT remain, however. In the 35 years of its use there is virtually no part of the biosphere

that is completely free of DDT. The half-life of the chemical is uncertain, he admitted. Estimates have ranged from 30 months (the figure most favored by Mr. Stevens) to five years. Some investigators even suggest that its half-life is infinity. Under these circumstances, it is extremely difficult for this reporter to see how any non-toxic usage of DDT can be defined. When ques-



# DDT

by Kathy Hickerson

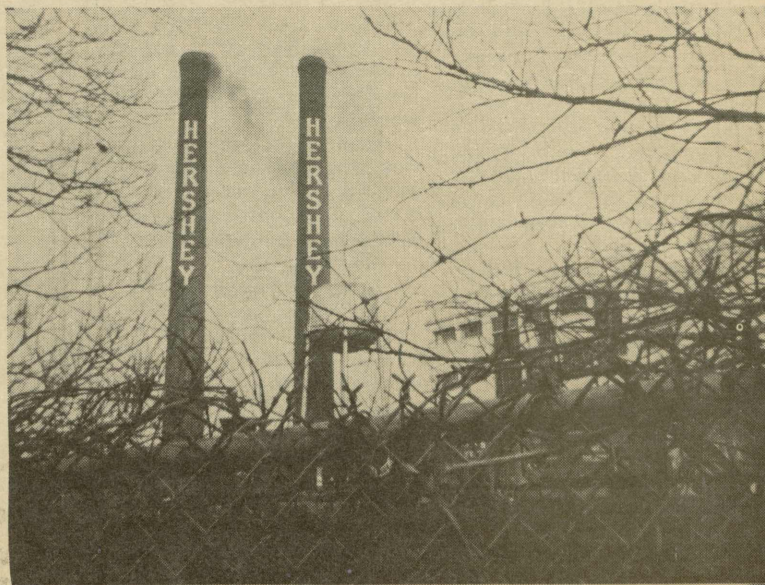
We often read about DDT and other "hard" chlorinated Hydrocarbon pesticides. Most people know that our bodies now contain alarmingly high concentrations of DDT and this amount is continually increasing. Experiments have shown that DDT is capable of causing cancer, and that it destroys the reproductive capacity of many animals beside causing death in sufficient concentrations. Yet the production of these "hard" pesticides continues.

Pesticide corporations frequently present us with the necessity of pesticides in disease control. Our present agricultural system is highly dependent upon chemical pesticides to maintain the high yields necessary for our increasing population. There are substitutes now available for

These "hard" pesticides. Many of the newly developed chemicals break down quickly, thus avoiding the problem of pesticide accumulation and concentration in our food chains. Chemicals which are specific for the pest concerned are also being produced. Sevin and other carbonate insecticides appear to be even more efficient than DDT. Dieldrin and other "hard" pesticides to which insects are now becoming resistant.

### Government Enforcement

As long as chemical pesticides are necessary, agriculture and industry should be encouraged to use biologically acceptable chemicals. Local and Federal governments must enforce and finance pesticide control so that the poisons now in use do not accumulate to a lethal level in man and other organisms. Many organisms including the bald eagle are approaching extinction already, as a direct result of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. Will we live in a country whose national bird became extinct from pollution?



Industrial abuse of public air poses one of the greatest threats to life. Some factories spew their production wastes into the atmosphere 24 hours a day offering visible evidence of the extent of pollution.



## nuclear power

DOES POLLUTION  
EXCEED VALUE

by Bill Coupe

We live in the Atomic Age. Our bodies and our lives have already attested to this fact. The testing of nuclear weapons during the Sixties represented one of the greatest global infusion experiments in history. Every one of us now carries radioactive strontium in his bones, some radioactive cesium in his muscles, and probably some radioactive iodine in his thyroid. The Sixties have also witnessed the expanding use of nuclear reactors for electric power generators. As a result of the growing pressure against the expanding use of coal, oil, and natural gas fuels, it is predicted that nuclear-generated energy will be heavily relied on by many nations to supply the ever-increasing power needs.

Power needs are doubling every decade, and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission predicts that U.S. electricity by the year 2000 will be 50% nuclear generated. It is now only 1% nuclear generated. Nuclear energy will come of age for the world's ravenous industrial and consumer power appetites.

What most people don't realize is that the majority of these nuclear reactors allow minute but measurable amounts of radioactive waste material to escape into the environment. In fact, every step of

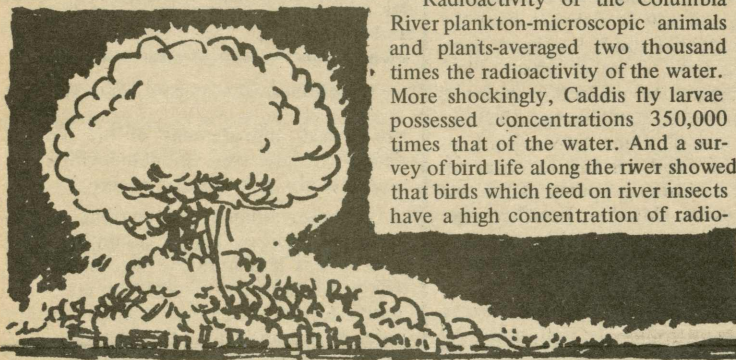
the nuclear power process allows some release of radioactive elements.

Some used fuel and radioactive wastes are so dangerous that they must be stored in underground steel and cement-lined tanks for hundreds of years. Even underground, this radioactive material leaks out and becomes a serious threat to the nation's water supplies. Because of the ever-present hazard, citizens groups in California have successfully resisted the construction of nuclear reactors on or near earthquake fault lines.

However small might the discharges of nuclear plants be, the great danger even in this is the concentration of radioactive elements as they move up the food chain. This phenomena is similar to insecticide concentrations in food chains exemplified by DDT in the ocean. As dilute radioactive materials move from microscopic plants and animals to small fish, to larger fish and water life, to animals, birds and man, it becomes concentrated possibly hundreds or thousands of times over.

In his book *The Careless Atom* author Sheldon Novick reported the following results of dumping cooling wastes from plutonium-production reactors. The reactor in question is located on the Columbia River in America's Pacific Northwest.

Radioactivity of the Columbia River plankton-microscopic animals and plants averaged two thousand times the radioactivity of the water. More shockingly, Caddis fly larvae possessed concentrations 350,000 times that of the water. And a survey of bird life along the river showed that birds which feed on river insects have a high concentration of radio-

PUBLIC  
SACRIFICE

by Kathy Hickerson

Technical solutions have been proposed for many of the problems involving pollution which plague us today. Legislation is constantly being revised in an attempt to reduce pollution.

However, the public interest is now the major problem. Many people are not concerned enough to take action. Everyone is willing to scream about pollution as long as it does not affect their lives. Pressure from the general public is the only means by which the government (both Federal and Local) will enforce any legislation. Government money is now used to clean cities and roads covered with garbage. The high cost of cleanup is actually paid by the individual. Garbage collection cost the individual visible money. However, when he burns his garbage, thus avoiding a disposal charge, he must pay more money, indirectly, to clean up the air. If low pollution mass transportation was offered next year in all our cities, how many people would give up their private car? Cars incidentally, are the greatest single contributor to air pollution.

Although it is known that no return bottles and rust free cans are contributing enormously to our solid waste problems, how many people are willing to give up the convenience provided by them?

It is true that not all the answers to pollution are known. Possibilities of etable packaging and degradable products are unlimited. However, there are many things which can be done to cut pollution drastically. When sufficient people are convinced of the need and willing to sacrifice some of the modern conveniences, in order to live, pollution can be solved.

activity. Novick reported duck egg yolks had 40,000 times the radioactivity of the river water; adult swallows has a concentration 75,000 times that of water.

Cancer, congenital malformation and life-shortening have been observed in experiments in which laboratory animals were exposed to low radiation doses over long periods of time.

Much has yet to be learned about the effects of low-level radioactive exposures on humans. It is now known, however, that some radioactive elements are so difficult to distinguish from certain stable elements normally needed by the body, that they are incorporated unsuspectingly into the tissue. These absorbed radioactive elements are believed to have the potential of disrupting or destroying cellular tissue.

The controversy surrounding nuclear power plants is a very vocal one. On one side are conservationists, strongly opposed to the installation of such facilities. On the other side stands the electrical power industry. Its studies project phenomenal increases in electrical usage for the years ahead-needs which they claim cannot be met by conventional power production methods, whether fuel burning plants or hydroelectric generators.

Again, the problem boils down to more people living in larger cities demanding more goods and services—nearly all at the expense of a clean environment.

## exhaust

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

domestic car, Detroit might be convinced that it was to their advantage to develop and market a low-emission engine. With the \$200.00 or so that each person saves (thereby fighting inflation) by not taking an ego trip on a gaudy pig, he could cure his inferiority complex with a good analyst rather than feed it.

Or, around the campus, one can ride a bicycle. The money saved on gas will pay for the bike, and the peddler will feel better for it too.

## ecology

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)

consortium to study ecological problems with federal funds.

Almost every university in the country is becoming involved in some way, according to Everett M. Hafner, Dean of Hampshire College's School of Natural Science. Hafner has been gathering facts on ecological education and plans to publish a directory of environmental study programs this year.

Politicians are also becoming more concerned with ecology (at least due in part to the excitement being generated on the campuses), and numerous Congressmen, liberals and conservatives alike, are calling the environment the most crucial issue for Congress to act on in the new year.

Some students have expressed concern that too great and too quick an acceptance of ecological problems by conservatives and the "silent majority" brand of American could result in little being accomplished. Once people accept the validity of an issue on a large scale, they often become lethargic about it.

In this issue, gaining approving nods from the public is not enough. Drastic action must come quickly, they say.

An ecology group organizer in Minnesota maintains, "The problem is so great that you need activists to get anything done, but a lot of the people coming into our group now would oppose dramatic things like the burying of the automobile engine."

Al Record, formerly with NSA and a planner of the Buckhill, Pa. conference says, "The danger is that they (ecology supporters) may forget about long-range goals, that they will forget about race and war as basis issues." Forcing minority groups to poverty stricken lives in ghettos and continuing to develop bombs to carry the world to fail-safe will destroy man just as quickly as the continued destruction of nature and vice versa.

## Conservation Legislation

One of the first Congressional moves on ecology since the increased interest in the issue comes this winter as Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.) opens hearings on legislation aimed at helping elementary and secondary schools teach about conservation, pollution control, and other environmental problems. Brademas, sponsor of the Environmental Quality Education Act, says he plans to call "top experts and knowledgeable citizens from across the country" to testify on the proposal before the House Select Education Subcommittee of which he is chairman.

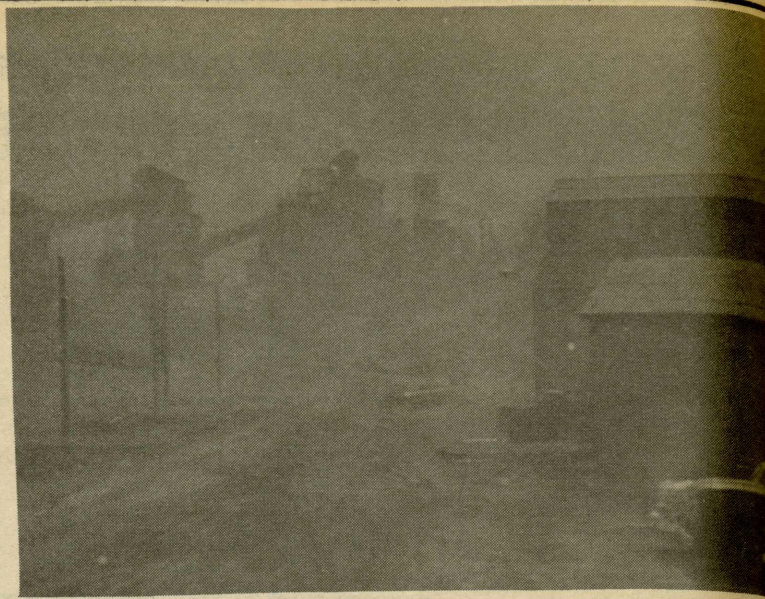
In the Senate, the bill is sponsored by Gaylord Nelson, organizer of the April teach-in. Two Republicans and another Democrat are co-sponsoring the bill with Brademas in the House.

The measure would provide federal grants for developing teaching materials and teachers in environmental studies and aid to elementary schools for courses on ecology, pollution control and natural resources. The bill also would authorize environmental study courses for community and industrial leaders and state and local government officials.

Day by day support from all ages and political arenas continues to surround the issue of saving the environment. But whether the new support is serious enough, whether enough support can be gathered from industry which is such a major contributor to the crisis and whether the last inning effort is in time remains to be seen.

April 22.  
Earth Day.

A disease has infected our country.  
It has brought smog to Yosemite,  
dumped garbage in the Hudson,  
sprayed DDT in our food,  
and left our cities in decay.  
Its carrier is man.



This unretouched photograph shows the actual environment produced by the Millard Quarry in full production.

## DEMISE OF FRESH AIR

by Bill Coupe

"Look at that earth!—isn't it a beautiful jewel? There's just no place like that in the universe."

These words were spoken by Arthur Godfrey, the well-known entertainer, as he held up a picture of the earth, taken by the Apollo 10 astronauts. He was speaking at a press conference during the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) meeting on man and his environment in San Francisco in late November, 1969.

He related how the Apollo 10 crew made an interesting observation during their historical flight. They stated that it was easy to spot Los Angeles from hundreds of miles out in space. It seems that the large blanket of smog hanging over this metropolis made it easily observable.

In some L.A. school playgrounds, such signs as this are commonplace: "Warning! Do not exercise strenuously or breathe too deeply during heavy smog conditions."

School children in Tokyo sometimes have to wear masks on heavily smoggy days. In this same Japanese city, the traffic police must take periodic "oxygen breaks" to prevent being overwhelmed by noxious exhaust fumes.

Today, right now, the earth's atmosphere is being severely affected by the abuses of our modern technological age. Layers of pollution—mainly the results of commercial air traffic—can be found as high as 43,000 feet. Pilots have discovered pollution high over the middle of the oceans and the north pole region. "Pure, fresh country air" is not existant—not even over the "wide open space" of America's West. Pollution belched into the air from our industrial cities has spread in all directions.

Hundreds of millions of tons of air pollutants are spewed into the atmosphere around the world (the U.S. is one of the worst, netting over 142 million tons yearly). The air pollution that is invisible is the worst. Between 85-90% of all air pollution consists of invisible, yet potentially deadly gases.

The greatest single offender in the U.S. is the internal combustion engine. Approximately 60% of the nation's air pollution comes from this source. Roughly 30% is attributed to industry, split equally between manufacturing and elec-

tric power generators.

Automotive engines emit hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides into the air. Coal, oil, and gas combustion (from industrial sources) adds sulphur dioxide.

Rarely is one form of pollution an end to itself. For example, the pollution from the automobile affects the water in addition to the air. The modern high compression engine works at a high temperature, thus causing the emission of large quantities of nitrogen oxides. In the air, these oxides are converted to nitrates. These are brought back to the earth by snow and rain. In the water supply these nitrates act in the same manner as the nitrates in inorganic fertilizers, which are important contributors to water pollution. Thus, the gasoline engine is itself responsible for much of the smog problem and for an appreciable part of the pollution of surface waters with nitrates.



The fine fabric of physical, chemical and biological connections in the earth is a delicate one. "Tear it in one place," asserts biologist Dr. Barry Connors, "and the fabric begins to unravel, spreading chaos from the air to the soil, to the river, bays and even oceans. (Recent reports have indicated the presence of lead in arctic glaciers, carried there by wind currents from urban auto traffic.)"

There seems to be no apparent solution to this great problem. All the talk of "new gasolines" or sophisticated smog-control devices are quite misleading. Dr. John T. Middleton, Commissioner, National Air Pollution Control Administration:

"Control of emissions from cars at present is only a 'holding action.' In 1980 we can expect the level of pollution from automobiles to rise. We are pushing the internal combustion engine to its technological limits."

The President of the Society of Automotive Engineers, P. S. Myers, adds: "While there is some disagreement as to the exact time it will occur, there is universal agreement that at some time in the future the growth of the automobile population will exceed the effect of present and proposed controls."

Scientists know further, that the earth is accumulating an overburden of carbon dioxide. More CO<sub>2</sub> is being released, due to the burning of fossil fuels, than can be assimilated by green plants, which release life-giving oxygen in return. Across the U.S. alone, oxygen-producing fields, forests, grass and farming lands are being gobbled up by highways, shopping centers, and urban subdivisions at a rate of 3,000 acres a day—or over one million acres a year! Exactly what this immense imbalance is doing is not apparently known. But projections for the future do indicate more people, driving more cars, consuming more electrical power and manufactured goods—all adding to our overtaxed atmosphere.



## Newsfronts

### National . . .

DELANO, Calif.—(CPS)—The United Farm Workers organizing committee which has organized the long-lived grape boycott here is seeking full-time volunteers to work with the boycott.

Strike benefits of room, board and a personal allowance of \$5 per week, as well as gas for cars used in boycott work, will be provided.

For further information, write the union at P. O. Box 130, Delano, California 93215.

PHILADELPHIA—(CPS)—Pennsylvania's new law designed to curb student disrupters has run into heavy fire from educational institutions, with several colleges refusing to abide by it. The law requires colleges whose students receive aid from the Pennsylvania State Higher Education Assistance Agency to report to the state if any student receiving assistance has been convicted of disruptive activity.

Stanford President Kenneth S. Pitzer stated "these provisions which require the termination of aid for misconduct which does not in the judgment of the University community justify suspension or dismissal attempts, in effect, to deny the deprived student a chance to continue his education even though the University judges him fit for that purpose."

### Academic & Administrative . . .

On Monday, April 27, the Earth Committee sponsored Dr. Robert Reimold of the U. of Ga. Dr. Reimold is a close associate of Dr. Eugene Odum, whose textbook is used at LVC and who was mentioned in *Newsweek Magazine's* environment issue.

Architects of the Chapel have again given the college their "guarantee" that the leaks in the Chapel roof will be fixed, reports President Sample.

The Black Studies Program sponsored Warren K. Thompson, philosophy professor, who offered his interpretation of Eldridge Cleaver's *Soul on Ice*.

### Social & Cultural . . .

ANNVILLE, Pa.—The Golden Anniversary of the Class of 1920 and the Silver Anniversary of the Class of 1945 will highlight the class reunion festivities scheduled for Saturday, May 2, at Lebanon Valley College.

Ten classes will convene at various local facilities, according to David M. Long, director of alumni affairs at the College. All those whose year of graduation ends with "0" and "5" will be officially reuniting.

It is expected that some 400 alumni and their families will return to the campus for the day's activities.

Two of the most popular events of the day will be the All-Alumni Luncheon in the College Dining Hall, and the President's Band Concert scheduled for 4:00 p. m. outdoors.

As usual, the public is cordially invited to the concert which will feature the College's Symphonic Band under Dr. James M. Thurmond.

On Sunday, April 19, four members of the Earth Committee, Bill Coupe, Nancy Swenson, Kathy Hickerson, and Louis Mylecraine, along with Dr. Paul Wolf of the Biology Department, appeared on a taped interview with Rev. Bert Longenecker, sponsored by the Lebanon County Council of Churches, on WLBR. The panel discussed Earth Day and the Environment as a whole.

On Monday, April 20, Bill Coupe and Louis Mylecraine of the Earth Committee appeared on WLBR's "Viewpoint" with Hy White. After speaking on environmental problems, they fielded questions called in to them by area listeners.

April 15 Moratorium Activities were well attended by Lebanon Valley Students. About 25-30 students participated in a funeral march/rally at the Capitol under the auspices of the Lebanon County Peace Association. Another 15-20 students attended the rally in Philadelphia and heard speeches by such prominent figures as John Kenneth Galbraith.

On April 10, student members of the Lebanon Valley Peace Association distributed anti-war leaflets in the Lebanon Plaza.

## LSD -- PSYCHOLOGICALLY SPEAKING

by Jane Snyder

Describing the psychological effect of LSD as "induced psychosis" and a "developmental phenomenon," Dr. Donald Krus, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of Massachusetts, spoke to a capacity crowd on Monday, April 20. Dr. Krus has been doing research on the psychological effects of LSD for the past 12 years, during which time the legal status of the drug has changed, "public hysteria" developed, and disciples such as Timothy Leary come to the public eye extolling the "mystical mind-expanding powers" of LSD.

Dr. Krus described the discovery of LSD in 1943 and the early research on the compound as a means of communicating with psychotic patients. Biochemists, psychiatrists, and psychologists were all interested in researching this potent new drug, carrying out their investigation in mental hospitals. Dr. Krus's own research has been on the "developmental phenomenon" produced by LSD—under the influence of the drug the user regresses to a more primitive stage of development. He explained the co-opera-



oh wow!

tion evolving among the different disciplines researching LSD as beneficial to all. The biochemist can work only with animals in his study, and from there has a problem in applying his results to humans. The psychologist, studying the be-

havioral effects, has much to offer the biochemist, and vice versa.

There are many variables affecting the effects of the drug, among them: the setting in which administered, the attitude of the person administering the dosage, the time lapse following the administration of LSD, hormonal levels of the subject, and the number of times the subject has taken LSD.

Concerning the dangers of LSD, Dr. Krus listed chromosomal damage, "reminiscences" (flashbacks), and possible precipitation of psychosis. However, no conclusions have been drawn on any of these, and Dr. Krus pointed out that aspirin also produces chromosomal damage. But, Dr. Krus said that, ethically, he could not use human subjects in his research, for too little is known about the effects of LSD. He also pointed out that this is also true of marijuana; no conclusive research has been done, and research is limited by the illegality of marijuana.

Thus the only conclusion one can draw is that "LSD is a very potent drug"; as to the effects, there is only a question mark now.

## La Vie Collegienne

Vol. XLVI — no. 13

La Vie Collegienne, Friday, May 1, 1970

### College Center Director: Topic for Discussion

by Barb Andrews

President Sample spoke with the Student Council at an open meeting on Monday, April 20 about the way the director of the new College Center will be chosen. He expressed his opinion that the student body of the college should have nothing to do with the hiring or the firing of a student union director, who would be a member of the Administration. He will be chosen according to the usual procedure for administrative personnel.

However, the Director will be given total responsibility for running the College Center, including supervision of the custodial staff, directing recreational activities, and formulating rules and regulations. According to the way LVC is now being run, academic matters are in the hands of the professionals on campus, while management of social life is in the hands of the students.

Since this is the case, President Sample conceded that student bodies, such as the Student Council or Student Senate, could present him with a list of what they would consider important qualifications for the final selection of the Director. Neither the Council or the Senate, nor any other student committee, however, will be consulted in the final decision.

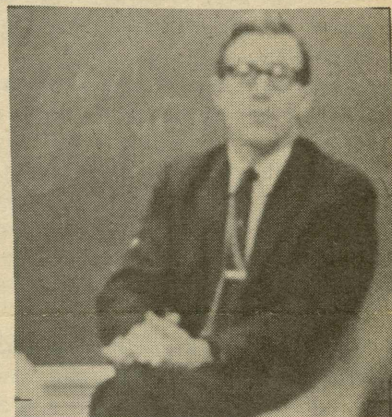
Any move to involve the students in matters concerning the running of the student union will be initiated by the Director, if at all. If the students have any complaints about one of his decisions, such as what time the student

union will close for the night, they can appeal to the Executive Council. Also, if there is strong objection to the Director, himself, an appeal can be made to the Executive Council, according to Sample.

The Executive Committee, consisting of four student members, two faculty and two members of the Administration (and President Sample as non-voting chairman), is the highest authority in the student government. The members of the Committee this year are Ellen Boyar, Linda Henderson, Craig Linebaugh, Greg Myers, Captain Cooper, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Wonderling, Director of Development and Mr. Stanson, Assistant to the Director of Admissions.

According to Captain Cooper, the Executive Committee has no real power in an issue involving the College Center Director or any of his executive decisions. If an appeal is made to the Committee, and they decide to act on it, they can make a recommendation to the President, but they have no way or right to enforce such a recommendation, since their power is solely in the field of student government and the Director will be under the control of the Administration alone.

Dennis Smith, a member of the Academic Affairs Committee, who was present at the Student Council meeting with President Sample, says about the discussion, "This is typical of the position of students at LVC. We keep running into a dead end in Sample, because the President has all the power. That's what it boils down to."



### CENTER PLANS

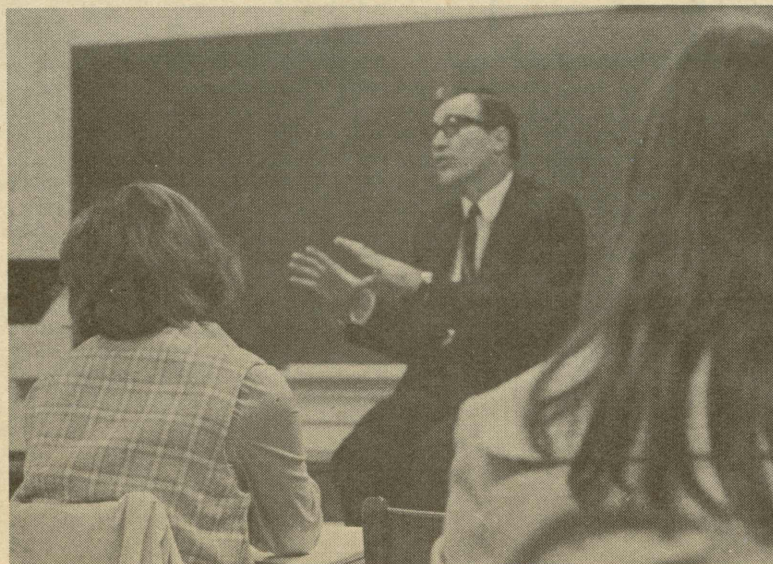
On Wednesday, April 15, the students of Lebanon Valley College had an opportunity to meet and discuss plans for the furnishing of the Student Center with President Sample. Unfortunately only about half the Building Committee and two other students attended the meeting. As promised the President was available to entertain questions on all areas of the Student Center. Many misunderstandings were resolved for those in attendance and some confusion also resulted.

The Building Committee has decided on a room-by-room mode of operation. They have already completed the plans for the dining hall. After furnishing all the rooms, they will review the over-all plan and lob off the least necessary items to keep within the budget.

The game room, which has expanded to include the area that was to be occupied by the Infirmary, is currently being considered. Present plans (subject to change) include pool tables, card and game tables, pin ball machines, ping pong and shuffleboard on the floor. A minimal charge is planned to provide upkeep for the equipment.

Questions were asked concerning the size of the auditorium. The President explained that this area was not planned as a concert hall or as a general meeting room for the entire student body but as an intimate theatre. He mentioned that the stage size has been increased to better handle plays and other productions.

Some confusion arose concerning the method for choosing a Student Center Director and his position relative to the existing Student Government. The question of how the rules should be made and enforced was also raised and also never answered. It is hoped that future meetings will be scheduled to continue communication between Administration and students.



President Sample answers a student question in the discussion held by Student Council concerning the method of selecting a College Center Director.



## Academic Responsibility

If the purpose of the university or college is to educate, it would seem that an ultimate goal is to educate as perfectly and excellently as possible. Academic excellence is among the highest qualities and attitudes an educational institution can possess. It is a quality by which the institution and its alumni are continually judged.

Any avoidance of the responsibilities of the academic discipline is counter to the professed ideals of higher education. This avoidance may be the dishonesty of the student who cheats to get by whether on examinations or on assigned material. However, this is not the only form of academic dishonesty. Faculty may also be remiss in their dedication to academic ideals. And of course the ultimate responsibility for correcting faults in the academic process must reside in the academic policy-makers of the institution.

Faculty academic dishonesty, while extremely rare to the point of near non-existence at this institution, is inherently a much more serious matter than the student variety. The teacher avoids his academic responsibility when he comes to class with no apparent preparation of material. The resultant mess frequently drives students to unprecedented amounts of over-cutting. An unlimited cut policy would be an act of mercy in such cases. In much the same vein is the adoption of the same lecture to causes which while related, are distinctly different in purpose and content.

Evaluation of student performance is an area in which responsibility may be neglected. It is a fact of academic life that although pass/fail systems exist, the letter grade is still the main record of student achievement. When this record is determined by a single test or evaluation the result is a poor indication of actual achievement. The student also is dependent on adjusting his performance to the results of evaluation. This process is neglected when evaluation is minimal and one-dimensional.

The teacher also neglects his responsibility when the content of his course has little or no relevance to the needs of his students or the demands of his discipline. Students accumulate credit but not needed knowledge.

Serious as faculty neglect of academic responsibility is, there is yet a higher form of academic dishonesty which is a result of institutional tolerance of the previous faults mentioned. Indeed the faculty of an institution has a right to maintain its own high standards of excellence and professional competency. The proverbial chain is only as strong as its weakest link. Ultimately the responsibility for maintaining academic quality resides with those bodies charged exactly with that purpose.

All of this is not to say that the academic quality of Lebanon Valley College is less than admirable. We are privileged to possess an excellent faculty dedicated to the highest ideals of education. We must endeavor to preserve this excellence and constantly improve upon it.

Let us propose then that a new dimension be added to the evaluation of the state of academics at this institution in the form of the student opinion. In some areas steps have already been taken to provide a form of feed-back of information on the effectiveness of the academic policies and practices. Such techniques bring student and teacher into an alliance for academic progress in the true tradition of the university. Student evaluation of courses could also provide the Dean's Academic Advisory Group with a needed index of the strengths and weakness of the academic process at this college. The goal of academic excellence would be greatly furthered and refined to the benefit of students, faculty and institution.

—R. H.

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION!

If your interested in LA VIE, then come to the

LA VIE FORUM

We need you to work, write or type. We are interested in you. Free refreshments, Monday, May 11, 1970, Carnegie Lounge, 7:00 P.M.

## QUOTE OF THE WEEK

EVERY TIME I HEAR AN ARMY MARCHING,

I WANT TO TIE THEIR SHOE-LACES TOGETHER.

—STANLEY COOPERMAN

## 19 LVC STUDENTS HONORED IN WHO'S WHO

Dean Ehrhart has announced the names of the nineteen LVC students to be listed in the *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*. *Who's Who* is published annually and is found in libraries throughout America. The listing includes biographies of seniors who are outstanding in scholarship, leadership in extracurricular activities and service to their institution.

In order to be elected to *Who's Who* a student must be recommended by a faculty member or by a particular department. The student is evaluated by a committee (at the college) then a special *Who's Who* board gives the final approval.

LVC's nineteen representatives, their majors, and some of their activities are: William H. Allen, political science, Bill is active in KOV, Senate, and Lacrosse. John M. Beardsley, political science, Kalo, Senate, Football, and Lacrosse. Carol L. Benninger, elementary education, Delphian, Quitte editor, cheerleader. John W. Bitner, Jr., economics and business administration, Sinfonia. James V. Bowman, English, La Vie, Wig and Buckle, and Green Blotter. Robert C. Greiner, math, Delta Tau Chi, KOV, math club, track. James A. Grube, history, FCA and Football. Rolanda M. Hofmann, foreign languages, Delphian, French Club, Quitte, Outstanding student in her Junior Year. Mary Patricia Horn, music education, Delta Tau Chi, SAI, Freshmen Girl of the Year, and Outstanding student in her Junior Year. Thomas G. Hostetter, French, Sinfonia, Wig and Buckle, and Alpha Psi Omega. Eileen F. Houck, music education, SAI, Wig and Buckle, Concert Choir, and chorus. Carol Ann Irwin, elementary education, SCA, Gamma Sigma Sigma, Childhood Education Club. Craig W. Linebaugh, English, L Club, Philo, Quitte, La Vie, and Lacrosse. David E. Myers, music education, Delta Tau Chi, and Sinfonia. Gregory C. Myers, religion, Delta Tau Chi, SCA, APO, Basketball. Glenn A. Phelps, political science, Delta Tau Chi, Manager of Varsity Squads, La Vie. Gregory E. Scott, biology, Philo, Senate. Susan J. Shue, biology, Gamma Sigma Sigma, Beta Beta Beta, Chapel Choir. Nancy Swenson, biology, Beta Beta Beta, FSC, Gamma Sigma Sigma, SCA.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I got to lecture a little late, so I hurried in and slid into my usual seat. We were to have a guest speaker, I understood. Yes, his credentials were really impressive—he was a Ph.D. teaching at a major university. I wasn't familiar with his work—it didn't relate directly to my major—but I went with the idea that I might learn something.

The lecture started. Slowly, I became aware of a strange sound which started as a buzz but rose to dive bomber proportions in my mind. I couldn't hear. I felt my face getting red and I clutched my fists. What is this? The dear, sweet people around me were whispering—no, talking—and giggling. I found myself muttering obscenities under my breath. DAMMIT.

The foregoing is the sad tale of "Chapel" at Lebanon Valley College—which, on April 21, 1970, was no worship service but a lecture. There is something amiss somewhere. It is of absolutely no concern to me if others read, write letters, or sleep during a lecture—that is their business. But when they decide that I should not be able to hear something I might be interested in, I have a tendency to become angry. Some might say that the problem is caused by the compulsory aspect of "chapel", and if that is true, by all means, let's get rid of it; but I say that at the very least part of the problem is student irresponsibility. The defense of a principle is not the issue, but rather rudeness which is restricting academic freedom is the issue here.

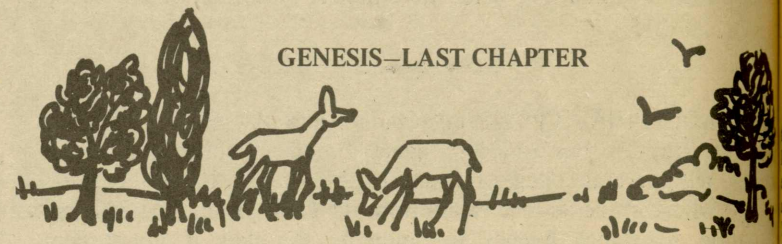
Marilyn Graves <

La Vie welcomes and will print all signed letters. Deliver letters to La Vie mailbox on second floor, Carnegie Building. Please mind space restrictions.

## Classifieds

Free Stud Service—Herman. Seven month old pedigree hamster. Already has had 17 off-spring. Hrs. 7-11 week-day evening. 2-5 Sat. & Sun. Apply. E208 Funkhouser.

Two chickens, 6 weeks old. For Sale. Cash and carry. Apply 461 E. Main St. Ask for Bev, Linda, or Puss-puss.



In the end,  
There was Earth, and it was with form and beauty.  
And man dwelt upon the lands of the Earth, the meadows and trees,  
and he said, "Let us build out dwellings in this land of beauty."  
And he built cities and covered the Earth with concrete and steel.  
And the meadows were gone.  
And the man said, "It is good."

On the second day, man looked upon the waters of the Earth.  
And man said, "Let us put our wastes in the water that the dirt will be washed away."  
And man did.  
And the waters became polluted and foul in their smell.  
And man said, "It is good."

On the third day, man looked upon the forests of the Earth and saw they were beautiful.  
And man said, "Let us cut the timber for our homes and grind the wood for our use."  
And man did.  
And the lands became barren and the trees were gone.  
And man said, "It is good."

On the fourth day, man saw that animals were in abundance and ran in the fields and played in the sun.  
And man said, "Let us cage these animals for our amusement and kill them for sport."  
And man did.  
And there were no more animals on the face of the Earth.  
And man said, "It is good."

On the fifth day, man breathed the air of the Earth.  
And man said, "Let us dispose of the wastes into the air for the wind shall blow them away."  
And man did.  
And the air became filled with smoke and the fumes could not be blown away.  
And man did. And the air became heavy with dust and choked and burned.  
And man said, "It is good."

On the sixth day, man saw himself; and seeing the many languages and tongues, he feared and hated. And man said, "Let us build great machines and destroy these lest they destroy us."  
And man built great machines and the Earth was fired with the rage of great wars.  
And man said, "It is good."

On the seventh day man rested from his labors,  
and the Earth was still,  
for man no longer dwelt upon the Earth.  
And it was good.

(Written by a young high school student in Upper Moreland, Pa.)

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

Established 1925

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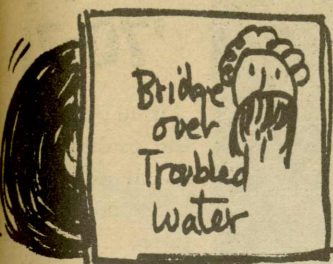
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## THE ARTS IN REVIEW



by Bob Hunter

It has been about two years since the "group" has had an album out. At that time Simon and Garfunkle have enjoyed first a sort of super-standing as a result of their soundtrack work for the Graduate and more recently, an almost benign neglect. Perhaps this is the natural result of the kind of "fad" popularity which was the result of the spectacular success of Mrs. Robinson and Scarborough Fair. At any rate S.G. have been notable absent from the music scene recently except for their single "The Boxer" which was popular last spring. Their absence of recorded material doesn't really mean they have been inactive however. They have been on tour and Paul Simon has been writing. The results of their post-graduate work are evident in their latest release, Bridge over Troubled Water on Columbia Records.

It has been a long and interesting development that has led to this album. Some of you may have heard the first album this duo put out, Wednesday Morning 3:00 A.M.; which was notable for its strong folk quality, it's unoriginal material, and its very poor engineering. It is very seldom that a group advances back from such a first effort disaster, but in this case S.G. beat the odds with their next album Sounds of Silence which was instrumental in touch-

ing off the whole folk-rock trend initiated by Bob Dylan. Since their success with the second album the pair has developed an increasingly unique style and sound. This latest album is an excellent example of the present state of their art. Though popularized by the successes of the title song single this is hardly a one-hit album. The material is all new and all written by Paul Simon with the exception of Bye Bye Love, a revival of the old hit made popular by the Everly Brothers. Abandoning the unity of theme approach which was employed on side 1 of the Bookends album, they have emphasized diversity and uniqueness in the material of this album, a welcome change in a time when too many groups in striving for unity of effect only produce monotonous repetition.

The title song is the hymn-like hit which is well on its way to earning a place in the year's Top Ten. Paul Simon's vocal is nothing less than inspiring in its apparent simplicity and power. The piano work is by Larry Knechtel, part of the back-up group of musicians who too often don't get the credit they deserve in accompanying the album's stars. After the tremendous climax of the title song the album continues with a quietly ingenious arrangement of an 18th century Peruvian folk song El Condon Pasa with English lyrics by Paul Simon. In this case the vocal is backed by a flute-like accompaniment by a group called Los Incas.

Moving right along, Cecilia is a rhythmic ode to rather immature aspects of purely physical love. The feeling this cut invokes is reminiscent of the Beatles ObLaDi, ObLaDah. Keep the Customer Satisfied is a happy, energetic number which recounts the trials and tribulations of a traveling salesman while building to a boisterous, brassy finish. In great contrast is the reflective So Long, Frank Lloyd Wright, a quiet

tribute to the late architect which reminds us that S.G. are distinctly a product of city life. The slightly melancholy flute solo on this cut adds to its contemporary quality. The long fade out on the end with the repetition of the words "so Long" prompts a distinctly audible "so long already" from one of the recording technicians on the left channel of the disc.

Side II begins with the single hit The Boxer which recounts the story of a poor boy who becomes a fighter and a victim of the boxing racket. The nonsense lyric "Lie-la-lie" is a subtle pun on the deception of which the boxer has been a victim. Baby Driver is another carefree number which, while it doesn't make much sense, is fun to listen to. Again employing a brassy background, there are touches of rhythm and blues and vintage Beach Boys scattered throughout. The Only Living Boy in New York is my personal favorite of the album. A quiet piece, it is notable for its guitar work and the choral effect in the background which lends a certain bitter-sweet quality to the cut. Why Don't You Write Me is the plea of a soldier trapped in the Vietnam War for a letter from home no matter what news it may bring.

The live recording of Bye Bye Love should bring back memories of sawdust on the gym floor record hops. Song For The Asking provides an appropriate note of closing for the album, not at all pretentious and not just an afterthought.

All things considered, this album should probably be among S.G.'s best sellers. It deserves to be; it is probably their best effort to date.



## ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STRATFORD TRIP SUCCESS

by Mike Reidy

"I have observed that in all our tragedies the audience cannot forebear laughing when the actors are to die; it is the most comic part of the play." —John Dryden, 1668

So let it be with Hamlet. The evil of a busy audience at Stratford for the afternoon performance (twice provoking Hamlet to turn to the audience and cry "Shut up! Or get out—right now!") will unfortunately be remembered longer, or more readily, by the forty-three people who went on the English Department field trip than the charming performance of All's Well That Ends Well, in the morning.

Aside from the above incident, the field trip to New York and Stratford was an immense success. Soon after the departure from Annville (which was almost miscarried, as the bus driver, after turning onto White Oak Street asked, "Is this the way to Route 22?") the passengers forgot that the departure time was such an ungodly hour (6:30 AM). By noon the bus arrived in the big city and everyone (everyone who was awake, that is) gaped at the diversity of civilization known as New York.

The first stop was the Metropolitan Museum of Art where a special centennial exhibit of medieval art and artifacts entitled "The Year 1200" was featured. Since everyone had paid for admission, everyone went in—some stayed no longer than the length of time it took to walk through the maze of galleries to the exit, while others stayed for upwards of three hours. Probably the single item which was of most interest was the figure from the tomb of Eleanor of Aquitaine (who really did look like Katherine Hepburn).

From the museum the group scattered for five hours and went to visit museums, department stores, bars, Greenwich Village, bars, The American Bible Society, bars, (the American Bible Society!!!!) Central Park, bars...and other places of interest.

At seven thirty, forty students with very sore feet, and three faculty members (who refused to comment on where they had been—but one wore dark glasses and carried a deed to the Verazano-Narrows Bridge) boarded the bus and departed for Stratford. Once again, the driving had been left to "them" and route 95

was missed two or three times and it took several students to get the tour heading to Stratford and not Albany.... "Smart college kids...think they know everything..."

By ten o'clock the group debussed, now with more than their feet sore. The landmark for mediocre Americans better known as Howard Johnson's awaited with food, hot showers and beds. People once again scattered—for the HoJo's had no liquor license...When morning came, far too early, there was the play at the Shake-

Between the morning show and the afternoon show there was about an hour and a half for lunch and an exploration of the theatre's grounds, costume museum and collection of theatrical prints. However, the biggest novelty was still the Timex sundial.

The word for the performance of Hamlet is "aggravated." Hamlet should be mad and, in parts, angry but not aggravated as he was by constant comments from the audience and general crowd rumble (reminiscent of Perry Ma-



Stratford's authentic reproduction of original Globe Theatre in Stratford, Conn. From the English Department Field Trip on April 9 and 10.

speare Festival Theatre, All's Well That Ends Well. The theatre has one of the most flexible stages in the world with complete facilities for flying several sets, tracks in the stage for rolling out scenery, trap doors and staircases which appear and disappear silently by means of hydraulic lifts, and one of the most sophisticated lighting systems capable of creating every possible effect.

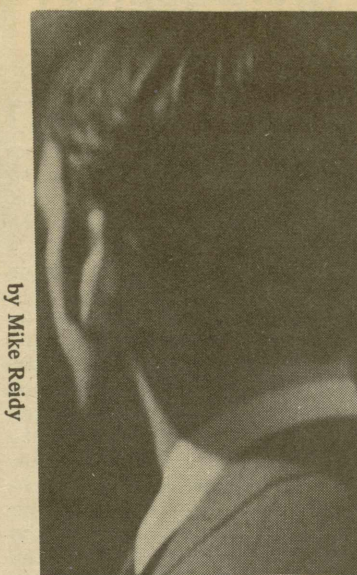
All's Well was delightful to watch, and characters projected themselves and came alive transcending the centuries. Scene changes were quick and accompanied by music provided by a hidden orchestra which also helped to further the illusion established by period settings and costumes.

son courtroom murmers). "To be, or not to be" was greeted by hysterical laughter and the ghost sequences ridiculed or ignored. The murders were accepted as if they were from a Charlie Chaplin movie and Ophelia's clumping madness was more clownish than pathetic.

Unfortunately, too many people were too glad to get out of that theatre following the performance, but judging from the comments on the bus on the way back to Annville, most would want to see plays at Stratford in the future.

Forty-three people each paid \$25.25 plus meals to travel 500 miles for an event that wasn't required and for which no Chapel credit was given. There's a moral in that somewhere, no doubt.

## OPERA IN NEW YORK



by Mike Reidy

One week following the trip to Stratford, another forty or so students again took their leave of Annville and journeyed again to New York. This time their purpose was to see Massenet's opera, Manon, performed by the New York City Opera.

The performance was given at the New York State Theatre at Lincoln Centre. The theatre, modern, huge and lush, was filled with people who liked Manon, didn't want to go to Friday classes, or couldn't get tickets to the Met.

The story of Manon is a typical operatic love tragedy which would have been a dismal failure if the emphasis were placed on the story and not the music.

Puccini wrote a better known opera based on the same story, Manon Lescaut. However, the Massenet version is beautiful and lyric, yet, it doesn't establish one or two themes which are varied and orchestrated differently to the point where one feels that the composer's ideas were neither many nor interesting.

The story moves quickly and much of the three and a half hour running time is spent in the three intervals, in which the monstrous sets are changed. The lighting effects were particularly good and added much to the drama. One wonders why composers bother

to strive for "Grand Opera" when the difference between Grand opera and lyric opera is merely the inclusion of a dance sequence. While most of the dances in operas are lovely to watch, and the music delightful—(the dance in Manon was exquisite, comprising of a cupid masque, and charmingly pulled off in the style of Handel)—it does cause the story to come grinding to a halt and breaks the continuity of the opera, as the dances usually have nothing to do with anything else that has been seen on the stage previously.

Carol Neblett sang "Manon" and Ion Piso, "Le Chevalier des Grieux." John Darrenkamp, who sang "Lescart" came to the bus to speak to the Valley students following the performance. Among other notes about opera, he mentioned the stifling financial conditions of all of the Houses at Lincoln Centre (Symphony, Opera, Ballet) and in America in general.

It is a fact that the Metropolitan Opera could have a full house for every performance—at prices up to \$15 per seat—for an entire season, and still be faced with a huge deficit. The cost of culture in America has caused small operas and orchestras, who couldn't afford to pay ever spiraling union wages, to close. The Boston Opera, hailed as one of the finest anywhere, is forced to perform in college gymnasiums, high school auditoriums (always to full houses) because of financial pressures. Sarah Caldwell, head of the Boston company, (who has been known to paint scenery herself to save money) is forced to sit by the telephone up until an hour before the curtain to see if enough money has come in for the production to go on.

America has little real culture of its own to begin with—and no large organization is willing to perform unknown (or not yet known) composers, so the artist has little chance of getting an outlet. As a result, new operas are almost never premiered in America—they are done in Europe where there are opera houses and companies in nearly every town the size of Lebanon or larger. These small companies look for new things to do and provide the exposure necessary to stimulate interest and creativity.

## ineffective APRIL 15 → War Protest

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The April 15th national day of anti-Vietnam war action came and went without engendering a great deal of national feeling against the war.

There were substantial, and in several cases violent, protests against the war and the use of tax money for the war. But the sense of a national movement that had been felt during the major anti-war actions in October and November was not present.

Commercial press play of the demonstrations was far less prominent and complete, particularly in relating them to one another.

At the same time, the New Mobilization Committee and Moratorium Committees failed to make this month's anti war activities very newsworthy. Teach-ins, rallies, student strikes and speeches have become very "old hat" to the anti-war movement. They have also been very ineffective.

The major anti-war committees had said this month's protest would attempt to expand the base of the anti-war movement to workers, businessmen, and the communities-at-large. There is little evidence they were very successful. Attendance at the major city rallies was, if anything, younger and more anti-establishment than ever.

Ted Johnson of the Moratorium Committee admits the base has not been broadened in the major metropolitan areas, but says the April protests showed "very much success in broadening efforts in many smaller places." He cites Scranton, Pa. where 5,000 demonstrated and the state of Idaho where 3 to 4,000 demonstrated as examples.

Perhaps the more moderate members of the anti-war movement who attended past peace rallies were scared off by the possibility of violence, or perhaps they were just as bored with the same old rally routine as were the students whose frustration drove them to violent protests following rallies in Boston, Berkeley, Washington, Saint Louis, and other cities.

So, perhaps April 15 was a turning point for the anti-war movement. Pacifist Dave Dellinger, one of the earliest anti-war crusaders and Chicago Eight defendant, sees it as one. Dellinger, speaking at a Washington rally of 2,000, said, "The time has come to move from protest to resistance."

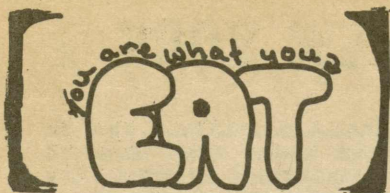
The only form of resistance offered in the spring "offensive" was tax-resistance. And the rallies on tax deadline day which encouraged persons to not pay their taxes were a little too late to have any substantial effect this year. Tax resistance also is extremely difficult to implement due to automatic withholding of taxes by most employers. Most of the rally speakers calling for tax resistance did not confront this problem.

Dellinger said resistance must "lead to rebellion and insurrection," but must not become violent. Although the majority of the Washington crowd cheered his advocacy of non-violence, a significant portion could not see how continued non-violence could ever bring about the rebellion for which he called.

The anti-war movement has grown. (Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

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## War Protest

(Continued from Page 3, Col. 5)

In 1954 the first fast-service restaurant had its grand opening. This marked a series of grand openings with new stores opening every day. McDonald's was this first store which began the age of the fast-service restaurants. However McDonald's is still number one. Here are some facts and figures that have kept McDonald's number one:

1. McDonald's has sold close to six BILLION hamburgers in 16 years.

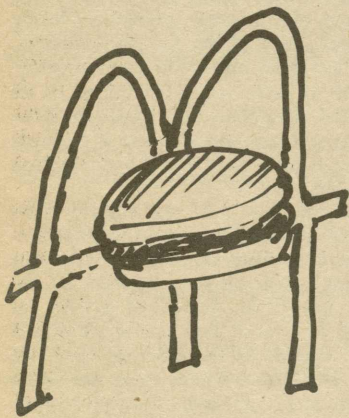
2. If laid end to end, that's enough to reach from here to the moon and half-way back; or enough to fill the Grand Canyon.

3. McDonald's is now selling hamburgers at the pace of 2 million a day, using 100 tons of meat a day.

4. McDonald's is selling 200 tons of french fries a day or 600,000 potatoes a day.

5. 56,044,591 pounds of cheese have been used for the cheeseburgers.

6. While gobbling up all these burgers, the American public has put away 8,630,026 gallons of catsup, 2,066,799 gallons of mustard, 8,364,994 pounds of onions, 4,465,525 pounds of salt, 316,974 pounds of pepper, 4,534,956,040 pickle slices (enough to make a pickle highway from New York to San Francisco and back).



7. Americans consume three times as many chocolate shakes as they do either strawberry or vanilla. The figures are as follows: 562,873,600 chocolate shakes, 256,762,270 strawberry shakes, and 299,713,094 vanilla shakes.

8. McDonald's is Coca Cola's largest customer in the world, selling 3,361,143 707 cups of coke. Also 372,878,221 cups of orange dring and 393,726,007 cups of root beer.

9. In 1967, the volume of sales for the 800 McDonald's stores was \$266,368,623. In 1969, with 1500 stores, the volume was nearly \$600,000,000.

10. The equipment and stainless steel in each McDonald's store is worth over 50,000 dollars.

11. McDonald's Corp. spends 20,000,000 dollars a year on national advertising, which ranks them fifteenth in the nation for such an advertising budget.

McDonald's growth has kept pace with the population explosion and has sparked an entire new industry that has literally revolutionized the eating habits of the American public. The growth of McDonald's Corp. has been called the greatest in the history of the restaurant business.

conceptually into far more than the issue of "bringing the troops home now." In every city where there were major demonstrations, there were demands by significant portions of the crowd to free Bobby Seale, the New York Panther 21, and other political prisoners in this, a country which supposedly thrives on political dissent.

There were demands against the industries that make money on war and ravage our environment. There were demands against the militarism that controls campuses (ROTC and research) and controls the Senate (the ABM and the Pentagon budget). There were demands against the police state which goes wherever anti-war people go. At the Washington rally, there were far more police on the premises of the Capitol than demonstrators, and there were Justice Department agents everywhere in the crowd.

Most significantly, there was a feeling that no matter how many more times anti-war people get together to hear each other talk and sing, and no matter whether there are 2,000 or 750,000 of them the government "will not be affected by it whatsoever," as the man at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue told reporters in October.

### Disagreement Among Protesters

"Most of us are sick and tired of words, words, words," folk singer Pete Seeger, who has been part of the new left since it was the old left, told a rally of 6,000 in New York City.

That it is time to resist and rebel was pretty much in agreement among protestors April 15. How to resist and rebel was the big split. Dellinger says it can be done non-violently.

Peter Camejo, Socialist Workers Party candidate for senator in Massachusetts, agreed. Speaking in Washington, he told protestors to go out and win people to their beliefs—undermine the present scheme of things by winning over the workers and anyone else who can be reached. He noted that the illegal postal strike, while not being violent, was radical action and resulted in a pay hike for post office employees without prosecution for defiance of the law.

But many, particularly the young—and there was a heavy concentration of high school students participating nationwide—could not accept Camejo. His old left tactics have not worked and are not likely to stop the killing, institutional racism and political repression anytime soon, they felt.

### Violence Erupts From Peace

So, in city upon city, the peaceful rallies broke up into battles with the defined enemies. Major banks, which have in recent months, become a symbol of the corruption in "America" were again hit.

In Cambridge, a branch of Northeast Federal Savings was set aflame by part of a large crowd of 4,000 that smashed windows and set street fires near the Harvard campus. The dissidents broke off from a crowd estimated at 100,000 which had rallied earlier in the Boston Commons. Boston, as it frequently does, staged the largest local anti-war demonstrations of the April 15 effort.

In Washington, windows were smashed by rocks in at least two banks as motor scooters police chased a crowd of

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## GOV'T '70-71

Listed below are the results of the recent student government elections:

### Executive Council

Jan Creeger  
Penny Roth  
Don Samples  
John Ulrich

### Senate

Barb Asplund  
Tom Cestare  
Terri Featherstone  
Bob Gotwalt  
Linda Henderson  
John Holbrook  
Ed Iannarella  
Tony Leach  
Georgie Petrie  
Bill Morrison  
Dave Snyder  
John Wenzel

### Student Council

Tom Corbett  
Dale Fetzer  
Bob Holbrook  
John Lynch  
Mike Morrison  
Beth Robinson  
Jane Snyder  
Sue Siepietowski  
Sue Shenk  
Dave Steffy  
Barb Warwick  
Tom Albert  
Jim Bender  
John Gibble  
Fran Stachow

### Academic Affairs

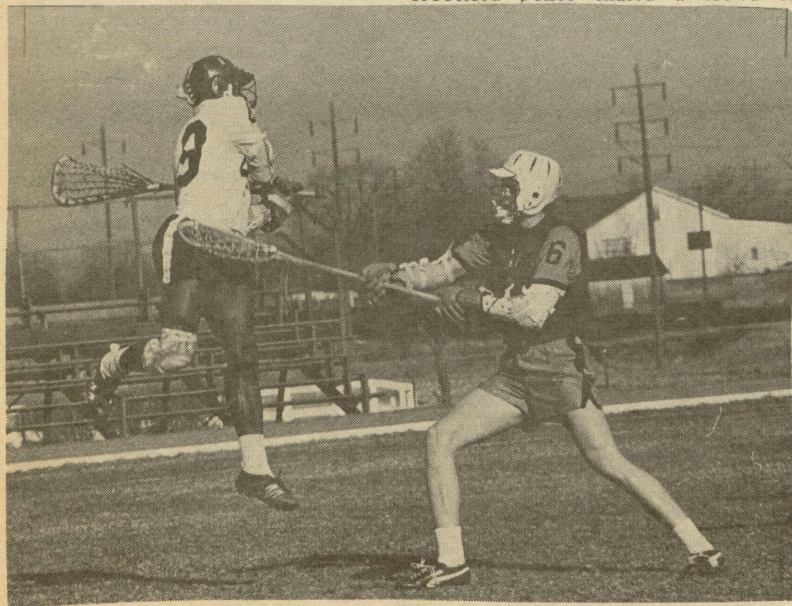
Dale Fetzer  
Beth Robinson

### Chapel Committee

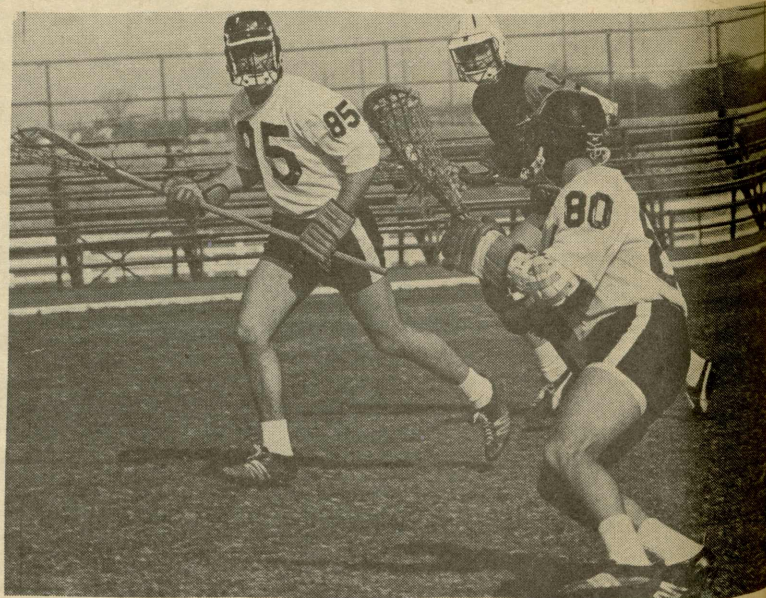
Jane Snyder  
John Lynch  
Dave Shellenberger

### Building Committee

Judy Brandt  
Tom Corbett  
Wilber Hamsher  
Carol Grove  
Bonnie Phillips  
Linda Putland  
Don Samples  
Andy Stachow  
Diane Wilkins  
Fran Stachow



Greg Scott (aloft) completes pass as Bucknell player attacks. The Valley suffered a 9-2 defeat against the Bluebirds on Wednesday, April 8.



Calabrese (85) awaits short pass from teammate as Bucknell opponent looks on.

the spring offensive. It would take time to contact all of the campuses and cities involved, a New Mobe spokesman told CBS April 16.

The Moratorium Committee is "Bringing our regional people to Washington" to discuss future activities. The possibilities include closing down, backing Congressional candidates and future protests, the latter "not being very likely," according to Ted Johnson. "Organizing is a bigger job."

Johnson said, "We're all frustrated at this point. One could think in October and November that those protests could have effect. One could tell this month's would have no effect, and that can produce cynicism, inaction, or a change

of style, which I find very unfortunate." As unfortunate as the traditional anti-war committees might find it, the mood is changing. Anti-war advocates and supporters of related issues are searching for new tactics, ones that might prove more effective in exciting change than have those heretofore.

Chicago Seven Defense Attorney William Kunstler, who has become one of the most articulate spokesmen of the Movement in recent months, summed up the way an increasing number of anti-war people are feeling in a speech to 6,000 war-tax protestors in New York, "You must resist, and resistance means everything short of revolution—and if resistance doesn't work, revolt."



# STRIKE

catalyst:

## Kent State Slaughter

On Tuesday, May 5, President Robert White of Kent State University closed down the University after the deaths of four students the day before. The students, none of whom were termed radical by their friends, were killed in a M-1 fire from a standing phalanx of National Guardsmen. The National Guard had been called to the campus by Ohio Governor James Rhodes. The Guard was still under the jurisdiction of the state and not under the Federal Government.

The students were killed shortly after the students had gathered on the Commons of the University in an anti-militarism, anti-Cambodian protest. Apparently the Guard was running low on tear gas, which they were using to combat barrages of rocks and concrete that were being thrown by a minority of the students present. Shortly after the incident occurred there were reports that sniper fire had triggered the volley. After a preliminary investigation by the Guard, however, Major General Sylvester T. Del Corso and Fredrick P. Wenger stated that there was definitely no evidence that sniper fire had provoked the volley. The Commander of the Guard troops at Kent State, Brig. Gen. Robert Canterbury, stated that no warning had been given to the students that the shots were to be fired. Canterbury added also that no orders had been given to fire but that a guardsman "always has the option to fire if his life is in danger."

The final toll at Kent State as a result of the incident was seven killed, three others wounded by gunshot, some of whom were placed in intensive care,

eight students and at least two National Guardsmen were injured by other means and 62 persons have been arrested.

A field manual entitled "Civil Disturbances and Disasters" contains a number of rules applicable in situations such as the one that confronted the troops at Kent State University. They include the following:

¶"When deadly force is used, aim where possible to wound, not to kill."

¶Where other means have failed to control sniping, well-aimed fire by expert marksmen is to be used wherever possible and the number of rounds is to be kept to a minimum to reduce the hazard to innocent persons.

¶Although live ammunition can be issued to soldiers, "They are not to load or fire their weapons except when authorized in advance by an officer under certain specific conditions or when required to save their lives."

¶"The guiding principle for the application of force must be 'minimum force, consistent with mission accomplishment.'"

The guidelines note that the normal reflex is to return sniper fire with massive fire power, but warns: "In a civil disturbance situation, this tactic endangers innocent people more than snipers."



STILL PEACEFUL, BUT

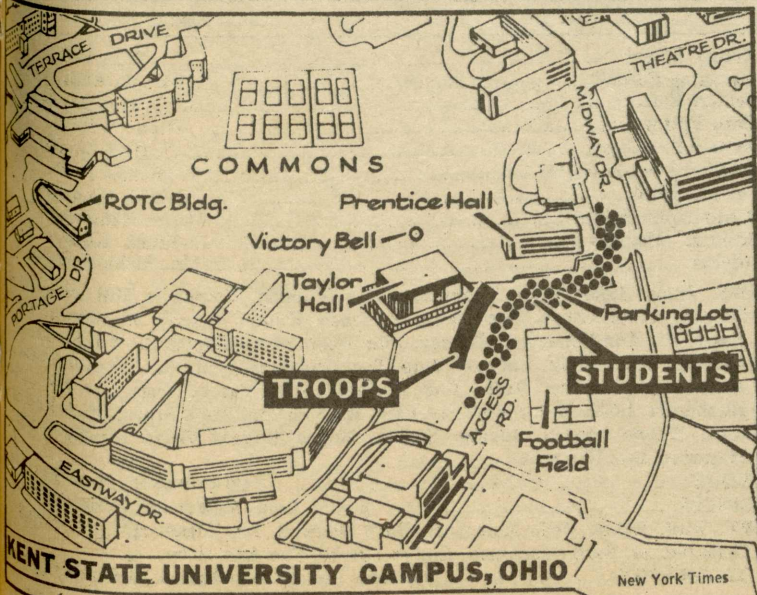
## Nat'l Guard on OSU Campus

by Barbara Roth

COLUMBUS, Ohio—(CPS)—The Captain of the National Guard troops stationed at Ohio State University invalidated the mayor's 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew order and invited students to camp out on the grass of the Oval, according to the Ohio State Lantern, the student newspaper. 1299 Guardsmen are stationed at the Columbus campus due to disturbances resulting from the administration's un-

willingness to deal with student demands. Guardsmen have been among those contributing to a legal defense fund for those arrested, according to the Lantern and several Guardsmen have pledged their entire checks for the time spent at the university to the defense fund. Many of the Guardsmen have taken the students' side, according to the Lantern, and a lot of them are in the Guard only to keep out of Vietnam.

More than 120 persons have been (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)



## MAKING THE DECISION AT LVC

by Barb Andrews

"I believe the recent American extension of the Indochina war into Cambodia is wrong and indefensible on any grounds, and call for the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia. I endorse the recent calls made by the twelve college newspaper editors and the National Student Association for a nationwide student strike. I will be free and willing to work full-time throughout the duration of the strike for the withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia."

This statement of commitment was signed by at least 30 Lebanon Valley College students at a mass meeting behind the Chapel Tuesday afternoon, May 5. About 125 people were present, most of whom were willing to endorse the strike but were hesitant about cutting the few remaining classes of the semester.



Larry Riedman reads the original strike statement. Later it was decided to postpone such an action.

Larry Reidman, the adopted spokesman for the strike, read aloud the calls for a national strike by the NSA as printed in the New York Times. The strike is to involve students, faculty members and administrators, and is not to be confused with a strike against the school administration.

"This is not a negative thing," said Reidman. "It's a moral commitment to work and to take positive action." Student Council member Bob Holbrook rose and addressed the group briefly, stating that he would like to see LVC students support the strike and participate in it. He sat down amid applause, and Reidman added, "Tomorrow we'll have to decide what actions to take and get things organized."

The strike statement was presented at supper that night with a modifying clause: "The duration of the strike shall be determined by vote of the signees here. The strike will be terminated when the number of votes in favor of continuation is less than 100. Strike votes will be held daily during the strike." About the same number of people signed the modified statement. Reidman added, "It is my personal opinion that we won't hold the strike unless we can get at least 100 people to sign up."

Many people on campus expressed their sympathy for the strikers and their cause but said they could not afford to participate themselves, mainly for academic reasons, and the strikers themselves felt the strain of the decision.

The leaders of the strike movement on campus met Wednesday afternoon to discuss the feasibility of an immediate strike, and concluded that the motivation and sincerity of the students would have to be demonstrated to the faculty and administration before asking them to make a commitment.

At the rally in the quad after supper

on Wednesday night, Riedman explained this to the gathering and read the statement drawn up by the steering committee calling for the postponement of the strike and asking people to spend their spare time in positive action through the weekend. Only then would there be possible justification for calling a strike, perhaps on Monday. Drs. Fehr and Wethington and Dean Ehrhart then spoke, calling for non-violence and moderation and commending the students for their concern.

It was then announced that the members of the LVC lacrosse team had voted not to play on Saturday in support of the strike position. Jerry Beardsley, Tom Cestare, Gregg Scott, Bill Allen, and Bob Holbrook all spoke declaring their support of an immediate strike. From the response of the crowd (about 300 students), it was decided that a count should be taken to determine the strength of sentiment for beginning the strike on Thursday. About 30 people raised their hands and it was evident that the strike itself did not have enough strong support to begin right away. At this, several students willing to strike immediately ran up to the microphone and called for a stronger commitment, comparing the situation here to that of the other colleges and universities across the country which have closed down because of the strike. There was a cry for a second count—this time about 40 students were ready to begin striking. Obviously no effective boycott of classes could be made at that point, and the rally ended with a plea to the mass of students to prove their commitment by working as they were able Thursday, Friday, and over the weekend.

Well over 100 people signed up to work on the various committees organizing the protest actions which are to continue into the weeks ahead.



## NATIONAL STRIKE CALLED

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The National University Strike called by numerous groups has spread to a huge number of universities across the country.

The National Student Association, the Student Mobilization Committee, a Strike committee convened at the New Haven rally for Bobby Seale and the New Haven Nine, and remnants of the disbanded Vietnam Moratorium Committee have all joined in the call for the strike.

Charles Palmer, NSA President, called for strikes across the country over the invasion of Cambodia. He called for the strike after contacting over 200 student body presidents. The overwhelming maj-

ority, said Palmer, were outraged by the escalation of the war and supported action against it.

Issues in the various strikes vary from campus to campus, with Cambodia the prime concern. But ROTC and campus complicity with the military, the repression of the Black Panther

Party, and the possible impeachment of President Nixon are all being raised at various campuses.

Many strikes are being directed, as Palmer put it, "not against the University," but by the entire University community against the actions of the President.

With the recent developments of the Indochinese war, the tragedy of several student disorders, and mobilization of students on this campus; LA VIE feels that we should devote the majority of this issue to the Student Strike on this campus as well as the national student strike. LA VIE has in the past tried to create a newspaper for the student body. The editorial staff believe this topic does exceed the value of a regular issue. We have endeavored to report these recent events with objectivity and accuracy. Hopefully this coverage will create a student awareness of what has happened in relation to LVC's involvement with this terribly pressing situation.

Dale Fetzer, Editor



## National Editorial

The following editorial is a national editorial which has been run this week by dozens of student newspapers from coast to coast. It was written by a caucus of Ivy League student editors after last weekend's Black Panther Party support rally in New Haven. It was at the New Haven rally that students decided to call for a national strike to protest suppression of Panthers and political dissidents and to protest the Nixon invasion of Cambodia, renewed bombing of North Vietnam and the military machine on campuses.

President Nixon's unwarranted and illegitimate decision to send American combat forces into Cambodia and to resume bombing of North Vietnam demands militant, immediate and continued opposition from all Americans.

Through his unilateral executive move, the President has placed the country on a state of emergency. He has ignored the constitutional prerogatives of congress, and revealed the sham of his Vietnamization policy which, through a tortuous process of inner logic, demands that we escalate the war in order to enable American troops to withdraw. He is demonstrating that American foreign policy still dictates the necessity to sacrifice American lives to ravage independent countries and to squander our resources and energies.

The President has tragically misgaged the mood of the country. The antiwar movement, which has marched and protested for years, in a vain effort to reverse the United States' role in Southeast Asia, has finally resurfaced in new and larger numbers. With Nixon's allies now finally exposed, the immorality and hypocrisy of our government's policy have been revealed for all to see.

The need for action has never been so great nor so urgent.

Therefore we call on the entire academic community of this country to engage in a nationwide university strike. We must cease business as usual in order to allow the universities to lead and join in a collective action to protest American escalation of the war.

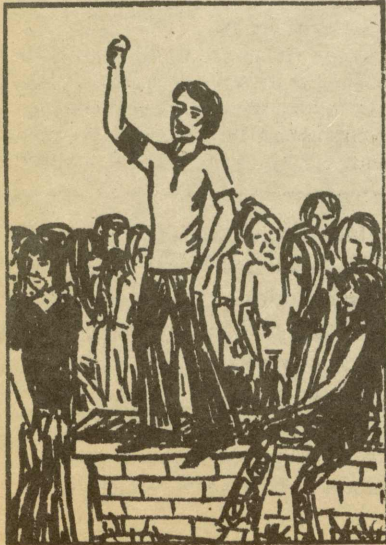
We do not call for a strike by students against the University, but for a strike by the entire university—students, faculty, staff, and administrators alike. The reasons for such a strike are manifold. First, it is a dramatic symbol of our opposition to a corrupt and immoral war. It demonstrates clearly our priorities. For the significance of classes and examination pales before the greater problems outside the classroom. Moreover, it recognizes the fact that within a society so permeated with inequality, immorality and destruction, a classroom education becomes a hollow, meaningless exercise.

But the necessity of a strike extends far beyond these reasons. The strike is necessary to free the academic community from activities of secondary importance and to open it up to the primary task of building renewed opposition to the war. It is necessary to permit the academic community to first solidify its own opposition and then to act immediately to extend this opposition beyond the campuses. We ask the entire academic community to use this opportunity to go to the people and to bring home to the entire nation the meaning of the President's action. A massive, unprecedented display of dissent is required.

We urge this strike be directed toward bringing about the following changes:

1. An immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Southeast Asia;
2. Passage of an amendment to the Senate's military appropriation bill to deny all aid for our military and political adventures in Southeast Asia;
3. The mobilization of public support for antiwar candidates in the upcoming primary and general elections;
4. A reallocation of American resources from military involvement abroad to domestic problems, in particular the problems of our beleaguered cities;
5. The end of political repression at home, in particular the government's systematic attempts to eliminate the Black Panther Party and other political dissidents;
6. The building of support for a massive demonstration in Washington on Saturday May 9, to bring our opposition home to the nation's capitol in unprecedented numbers.

The stage has been set, the issues clearly drawn, the need apparent. It is now time to act.



## RESISTANCE MOUNTING

by Bill Morrison

The Vietnam War first met resistance through peace marches. These marches were intended to demonstrate the youth's view of how the government of this country should act in world politics. The government, however, laughed at their peacefulness. The message wasn't received by politicians because there was no reason why they should receive it. The situation was like the protestors offering a solution and the politicians simply refusing it. The youth then sought a new way to offer their solutions.

So, the next step of the war resisters

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

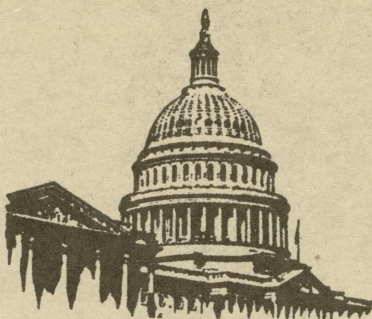
I am one of the silent majority usually, but I think it is time that changed. The incidents leading up to the plans for general demonstrations about the war in Indo-China are good causes for these moves. But, then, everyone is entitled to his own view. I have been kidded about it and have gotten into some rather hot discussions over what is happening. I hold my own views on the situation and some feel it is their duty to change it. Why are they bothering to waste their breath?

Another thing I am concerned about is the action of painting the red fist on school buildings. The library and the administration building do not matter that much, being general school buildings. However, painting on the Chapel is a different story. I do not care how religious or irreligious a person is, one needs something to believe in. The majority of the students here on this campus are quite religious, despite the enforced attendance at Chapel Convocation and required religious courses. (Some students never cease to amaze me in regards to their faith, due to their activities on campus.) Painting on any religious building is desecration to God, and the person who performed this deed has gone to the lowest point of our civilization levels.

I would like to sum up in this way: demonstrate in your own quiet, non-destructive way, as is now being carried out. You will be more effective in that way, than through what has happened at other campuses; and you will not have to worry about someone else's life being lost by accident.

Harold Ladd <

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## express your opinion

Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

House Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20515

which had expanded to include more than just the youth, was to strike at the politicians' consciences by making them aware of the ghastly moral injustices of this war. Lists of the war dead were read, moratorium marches were held in major cities across the country, anti-war literature was passed out, and citizens were urged to write their Congressman. However, these protests met deaf ears also. First, there was no pressure being exerted. Second, the government (and its eloquently asinine spokesman) rationalized the situation with a "Silent Majority."

So the frustrations mounted. The dissidents became tired of being ignored and having their serious intentions passed off as mere release of emotion. The time had come to physically attack the power structure. Thus, the path of revolution has been opening in these past few weeks. Whether this will be a successful path of action is questionable. Whether the products of a revolution are better than the products of a much slower internal change is also questionable. However, the fact remains that we are into a revolution; a path of action that can not be and has not been (as evidenced by the tragedy at Kent State) met by a deaf indifferent government.

## Postion of Student Steering Committee

Students are disenfranchised in this country, and disenfranchised people being denied access to power, have to express their opinions symbolically. The campus strike has recently become the accepted symbol for student opposition to the expanding war in Indochina. However, every symbol has to have something behind it, or it is a lie. The strike is appropriate at schools where students have established a record of commitment and involvement—the students strikes there will meet more important responsibilities. A second reason the strike has worked at other schools is that faculty and administration believe in the sincerity of the striking students: they know that the strike is not against the university, and it is not undertaken for selfish reasons. The strike works because there is something behind to symbol.

The recent solicitation of support for a student strike on this campus has revealed widespread disapproval of the expansion of the war into Cambodia. However, this disapproval is not nearly as substantial as that sustaining student strikes at other schools. We feel that the labeling of our activity at this time as a strike would be a discredit to the national movement. It would be an empty gesture, a symbol without substance. A second problem here is that, unlike other schools, the faculty and administration have little reason to trust the motives of the students. We do not condemn them for this; we only recognize that it leaves a strike open for misinterpretation. Making a gesture that will not be understood is not only futile but dangerous.

This is not to say that all of us will be in class or in the mainstream of campus life the next few days. There are over one hundred of us who, through signing a statement of willingness to strike, have revealed a belief that the responsibilities of citizenship have priority over academic obligations. We have planned anti-war activities for Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and will be worrying about studies and other affairs as time off from the anti-war effort allows.

We hope in the next four days to discover a deep and widespread commitment on this campus against the expanding war and to demonstrate that commitment to the faculty and administration. This is not just our project—we urge you to help us as much as possible, as fully as your conviction permits.

The faculty and administration will not be absolved of responsibility on this situation. We agree with them that time in the classroom is more important to both students and country than a period of vacation. However, we believe that reversing the expansion of the Indochina war—our responsibility as citizens—is a higher priority than either vacation or education.

We feel that if the work of the next four days reveals a strong and sincere student opinion against the expanding war, students should be set free to continue work against the war. We call on the faculty and administration to reserve judgement until after these four days of work. We call on all students to earn in these four days a favorable verdict from the faculty and the administration.

When that happens this campus will have joined the national student community in its opposition to the Indochina war.

L. Riedman G. Scott G. Thomas D. Fetzner  
T. Cestare J. Cohen J. Beardsley J. Snyder  
J. Antonoff T. Martin L. Mylecraine

## La Vie Collegienne

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE

ANNVILLE - PENNSYLVANIA

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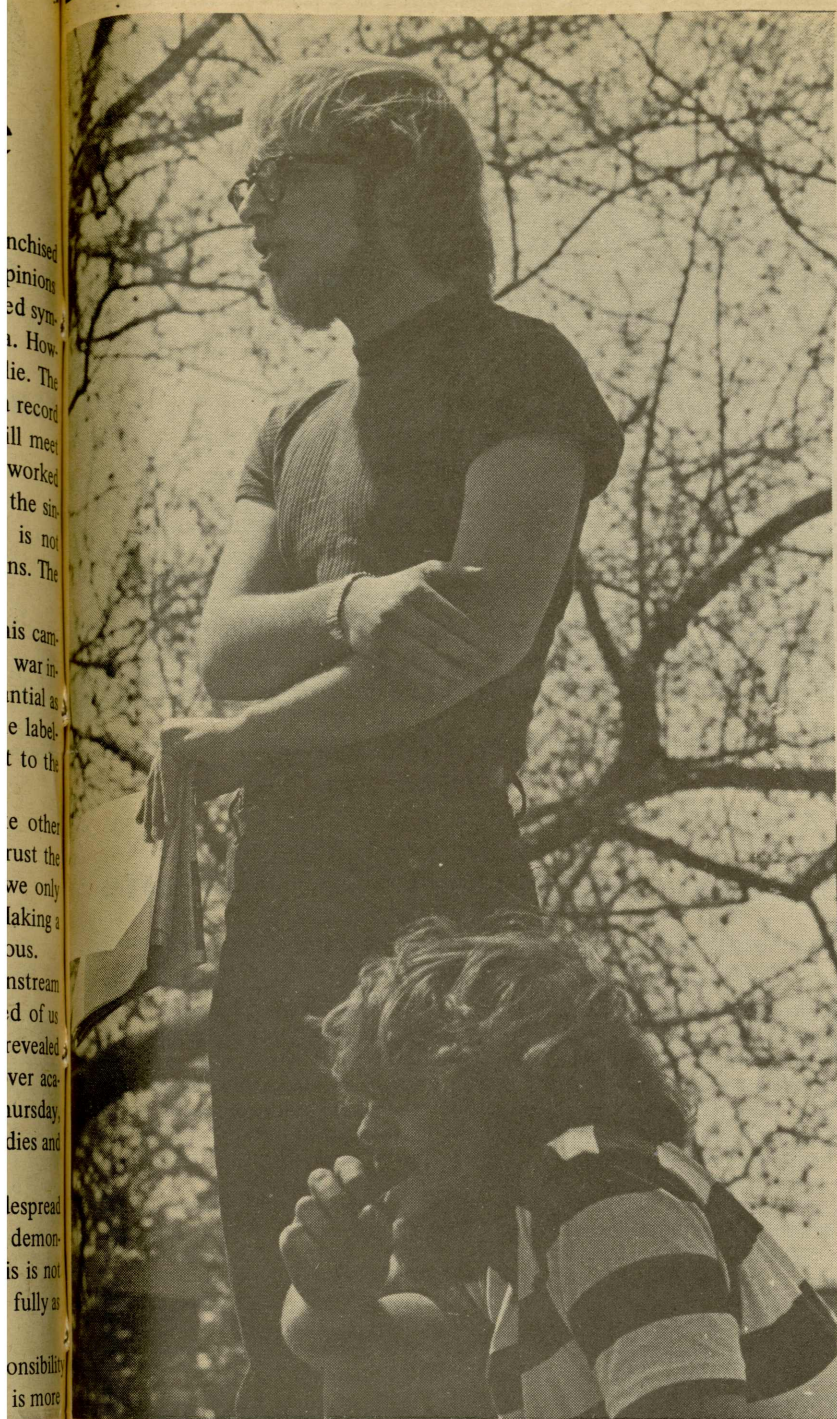
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Larry Riedman presents the decision of the Student Steering Committee concerning the possibility of a strike on the campus of Lebanon Valley. The Committee decided to delay a strike until substantial support is realized.

## vietnam moritorium committee disbands

Dear Friend,

Institutions are formed by men to respond to certain human needs. The Moratorium emerged as an idea—which expressed a vision of America. This vision saw no troops in Southeast Asia. This vision saw the Vietnam war as a debilitating national tragedy. This vision saw a strategy for building a broad-based public movement to support the political position of immediate withdrawal from Vietnam.

An organization began to be built around these visions. A network of people who shared a similar perception of this nation's course in Vietnam were brought together and worked together. Moratorium Committees were formed on campuses that had never held anti-war rallies. As the powerful resurgence of anti-war activity last fall, the October demonstrations were heavily covered by the media. October 15th and November 15th were national events. Since that time, work has continued.

Each Moratorium Committee viewed its role in its own community differently. Broad peace coalitions have been formed during the last months, peace action centers have been established, and educational programs are in operation. The drama and national attention that characterized the autumn has never re-

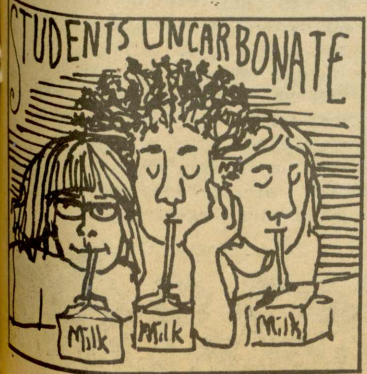
turned, but much of the substance of our effort—the concentration on local organizing—has become more solid and widespread during the intervening months.

From the beginning, these efforts retained an independent identity. People worked for peace because of the conviction they shared, not because of a committee name or composition. During the fall, we as an institution were able to provide a stimulus and a national focus to the work of the peace movement. As a strategy to gain national attention and to build public support for withdrawal, we were dynamically successful during that time.

After a period of dormancy, dissatisfaction with the President's policies is again growing. The last Gallup poll indicated that approval for the way which Mr. Nixon is handling the war has dropped a dramatic 13 points. The expanding war in Southeast Asia and the rising American death toll are also contributing to the country's uneasiness.

On April 15th the second largest series of protests in this nation's history occurred; although nearly one million people demonstrated their opposition of the current policies, there is little prospect of immediate change in the Administration's policy in Vietnam. A new direction and focus are needed for anti-war activities.

Our strategy has been used, has been temporarily successful, and is now in need of renewal. Our maximum effectiveness has been reached. We do not seek permanence for its own sake. One of the major complaints which many of us share relates to the nature of institutions in this country—unresponsive, afraid of change, more concerned with perpetuating their structure than their function. Only vitality and responsiveness to a real need justify organizational existence. We as an institution no longer fill the need for which we came together.



## ROTC Protested

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland—(CPS)—More than 3000 students participated in the most violent demonstration ever at the University of Maryland May 1 as ROTC offices were vandalized and U. S. Route 1 was blocked for several hours.

At least four students were arrested and dozens of others were clubbed during the six-hour protest that drew more than 150 campus, local, county and state police. As the protest grew, National Guard troops were rushed into College Park.

After an hour-long rally that focused on President Nixon's recently announced invasion of Cambodia, the demonstrators entered Reckored Armory where the Air Force ROTC offices are located. A door to the uniform room was smacked and uniforms, buttons and badges were strewn along the hallways. The administrative offices were ransacked and papers lined a stairway leading to the

second floor office. A small fire was set that was quickly extinguished by ROTC cadets.

## guard at OSU

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

hospitalized, 72 of them students. The official death toll is zero, but the National Guard made an unofficial estimate of three deaths. The disturbances are still in progress.

The disturbances began when 11 demands of the Ad Hoc Committee for Student Rights and 19 demands of the Afro-Am Organization were not given University attention. Women's Liberation and the Third World Solidarity Committee joined in support of the demands along with people in the department of social work at the university who staged a walk-out last week.

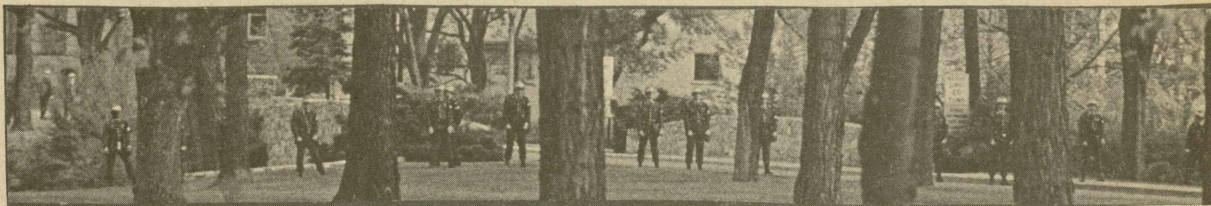
Following the lack of administration response to the demands, which included repeal of university restrictions on speakers, 50 percent student vote on all fac-

ulty committee, and end to ROTC on campus, more black students, and a request for the dismissal of three administrators including the vice-president of students affairs, the Student Assembly endorsed a class boycott until the administrators would do more about the demands than just "pat students on the head."

Violence began when students began throwing stones at police. Police responded by shooting into the crowd with bullets and rock salt, according to The Lantern which estimated the crowd at about 6,000.

Extensive damage was reported on fraternities row, where police reported on shot into houses and threw tear gas. In one fraternity house, 15 38-calibre bullet holes were counted in one window alone. Computer damage was reported, but not confirmed.

The National Guard is still on campus, but has negotiated to keep all Columbus police off the campus this week. The Guard reportedly has said that people who wished to cap on the Oval, central campus park, would not be harassed.



## On The Line In Carlisle, II

by Dale Fetzer

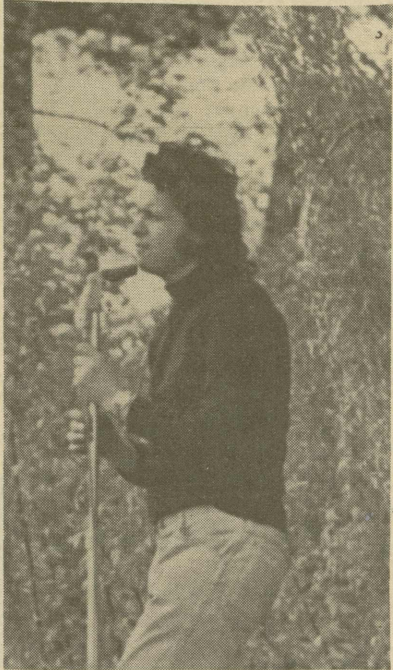
On Saturday, May 8, 1970 Dickinson College sponsored an Indo-Chinese protest March past the United States War College in Carlisle. The march was well attended with approximately three thousand demonstrators including over two hundred from Lebanon Valley College.

The march started at 4:00 p.m. in front of the Dickinson Student Union Building. The demonstration were given repeated warnings as to what to do in case the march got out of hand, and the riot police had to be called into action. Several people from the student marshalls were designated with a red cross on their arm band in case first aid was needed. Although the leaders stressed that the demonstration was to be totally non-violence, they were taking every possible precaution in the face of possible violence.

After the first aid briefing the march proceeded forward, headed by several hundred SDS members from Dickinson and neighboring colleges. The three thousand member demonstration marched through Carlisle chanting "PEACE\*\*\*\* NOW." The demonstration was orderly, although it recieved minimal jeering and cat-calls from the Carlisle townspeople who had gathered on the sidewalks to watch the march. The occasional jeering from the on-lookers was answered by silence and the peace sign from the students.

The march then proceeded past the War College and onto a field which Dickinson College owned. While on the field the student protesters had the opportunity to hear several activist speakers. The

guest speaker for the afternoon was Mr. Paul Krasner, editor of *The Realist* and co-editor of *Ramparts Magazine*. Mr. Krasner has been involved with the peace movement since its inception in the early '60's. He and Abbie Hoffman were the originators of the Youth International Party (YIPPIE!) for the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1968. Mr. Krasner spoke about the seriousness of the national domestic situation. In



PAUL KRASNER

dealing with the race situation, Krasner implied that even in the peace movement, and among young students involved in the movement, there is much racism. In relation to the Kent State murders Krasner stated that he was deeply depressed not because the students died but because it took death to awaken the country. Krasner also felt that the reason they were angry about the Kent State killings was due to the fact that the dead students were white, middle-class Americans. He stated that other people had been killed in acts of recent civil disobedience, essentially among the blacks, yet none took up mourning for their deaths. Krasner ended his speech by saying that he did not come to the rally-march to incite a riot.

At the conclusion of Paul Krasner's statement announcements were addressed to those planning to commit acts of civil disobedience. The militant faction was asked to begin the march back and as they passed the War College to drop and organize their strike against that institution. Those who felt it their duty to strike against the War College quietly and quickly entered the government land and formed a human wall across the War College entrance. The students, including Krasner, remained there until after 8:00 p.m. when the protest dispersed after negotiations with U.S. Army personnel.

In the mean time the rest of the students continued back to Dickinson College where they were served food in the Dickinson Dining Hall. Students leaders later stated that they though the march was successful and all had gone over quite well.



Lebanon Valley sent a large number of its representatives to join with the over 3,000 others from Dickinson and other central Pennsylvania Colleges. They marched through the main streets of Carlisle past the War College to the Dickinson athletic field. On the return march some students participated in acts of civil disobedience by sitting-in across the War College road.

— vmc —



## CAMPAIGNING FOR PEACE

An essential part of this week's anti-war activities will be door-to-door canvassing and leafleting for peace candidates in the May 19 Primaries. A special effort will be made to solicit votes for Norval D. Reece for U.S. Senate and Milton J. Shapp for Pennsylvania Governor, both running on the Democratic ticket.

Norval Reece, a 36-year-old Consultant on Urban Affairs from Philadelphia, has had extensive experience in political campaign management and governmental relations in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Washington, D.C. In 1968, Mr. Reece was the Pennsylvania campaign manager for McCarthy for President, and carries McCarthy's endorsement in the present campaign. Reece stands for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia, more dependence on the U.N. and international agencies, and a de-

crease in military spending including "unnecessary projects" like ABM and MIRV. On domestic issues, the candidate calls for a "reordering of national priorities" such as pollution control, education, housing, hunger, job training, health care, and income maintenance.

Milton Shapp, an engineer from Philadelphia, has had abundant experience administrating and developing programs for such problems as jobs, housing, education, and equitable taxation. Shapp supports withdrawal from Southeast Asia and a channeling of Federal money to states and cities to provide for education, urban and rural restoration, pollution control, mass transportation, health and welfare. Shapp also calls for an overhaul of the tax system to close loopholes, and provide funds for education.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### VETOES OPEN HOUSE CHANGES

by Rich Thompson

The Student Government Executive Committee recently nullified a Senate action for changes in the policy of open house.

The Senate had passed the changes, stating that open house would be held from April 27 to April 30 from 7 to 10 p.m. Quiet hours would be in effect and doors could be closed. A person visiting a dorm and participating in the open house would have to be escorted by a resident of that dorm.

The Executive Committee ruled that the action was "contrary to the policy of Student Government of Lebanon Valley College and to the general rules contained within that policy."

By a five to three vote, the action was ruled "contrary to institutional policy and the traditional definition of Open House."

The Senate action was appealed by Bill Allen, after Dean Marquette had informed the Senate that he was planning to appeal it.

Some of the committee members voting in the majority felt that the Senate action was taken outside of its power to declare "open house." The institutional rule giving it that power reads, in part: "Women are not permitted to go to the rooms of men students nor men students to the rooms of women students except when 'open house' is declared by the Senate."

The traditional definition of "open house" is unwritten. There is no definition of "open house" in any of the institutional rules approved by the Board of Trustees last year, and none in the general rules passed by the Senate as distributed to all students in the Senate Handbook.

The committee said that the meaning of "open house" that applied would be the meaning in use when the policy was formed. That would be the "traditional definition," the one initially used, since that is what the trustees had approved in

allowing the Senate to declare "open house."

President Sample (Chairman of the committee but not voting on this issue) said that those trustees who had any idea at all what open house was understood it to be a "weekend program," one that did not extend into the week.

Dean Marquette was turned to earlier in the year as an authority on what was traditionally meant by "open house." He distributed a notice saying that open house, "as it has been defined over the years," meant that "all areas of the dormitories are open to all students. This means, of course, that all doors to all areas occupied by students who are participating in the Open House will remain open without exception. Quiet hours are not in effect."

Dr. Marquette said nothing about times for open house.

Other committee members did not see why the traditional definition was a factor. One said that this reasoning was a "pretty weak leg to stand on." It was felt that the Senate should have the power to define "open house," since there is no written definition.

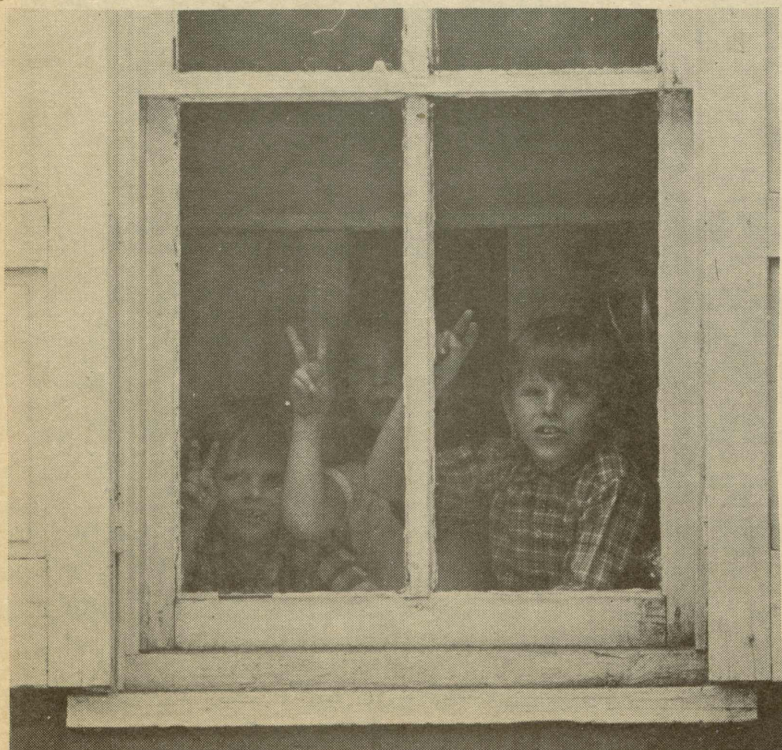
Committee member Linda Henderson felt that the major obstacle to approval of the Senate action was the weekday hours. This item was given major consideration by the committee.

The committee further added, "Any change in the recent practices of Open House can come only as an amendment to the policy of Student Government of LVC." This statement was in a notice signed by Dr. Sample and Linda

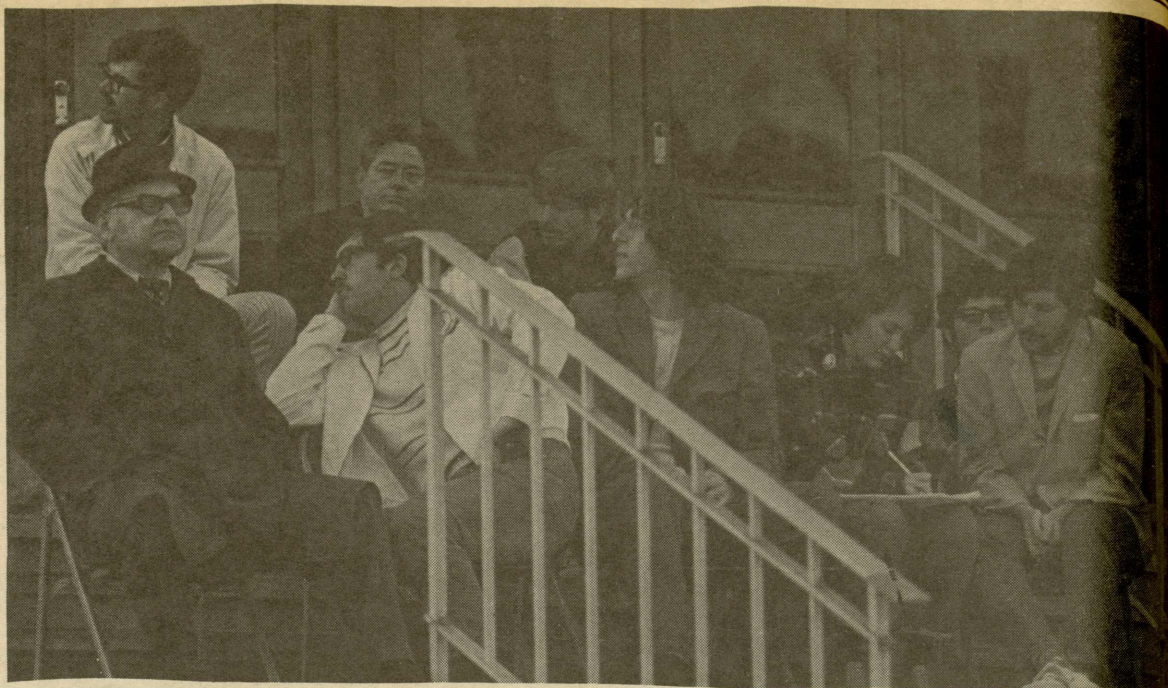
#### DRAFT COUNSELLOR

Bruce Fessenden  
652-2842

Harrisburg



Several future peace marchers along the route of the Dickinson march on the Carlisle War College return the sign to the applause of those gathered to protest the extension of the Indochina war.



Speakers at the rally on Thursday including Joe Grabusky from Kent State (first row, second from left) await their turn at the microphone.

Henderson and distributed to the students.

Asked what this meant, Dr. Sample amending the institutional rule. He believed that it would have to be ratified by the students and the faculty, and adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Other committee members, however, were unclear as to the procedures for change.

The open house issue is admitted by committee members to be very complicated, dealing with fine technicalities and shades of meaning. Said one, "It's all pretty hazy."

Mr. Wonderling also noted that there are many things concerning student government that are not in writing, and added that "there is no intent here of malice."

Other members, in addition to Linda Henderson, Dr. Sample, and Mr. Wonderling, are Ellen Boyar, Craig Linebaugh, Greg Myers, Mr. Greg Stanson, and Mr. Warren Thompson.

#### GREAT ARTIST SERIES

### London Philharmonic

by Michael Reidy

The final program of this year's great artist series was a thundering smash. The London Philharmonic Orchestra played to a capacity crowd at the Hershey Theatre last Thursday. The program opened with a reduced orchestra playing Haydn's Symphony No. 102 (can you imagine composing over a hundred symphonies?) Following this placid, but pleasing opening, Stravinski's *Firebird Suite* was played by the full symphony. When *Firebird* premiered in Paris in 1910 students rioted, garbage was thrown, the dancers slipped in the slop strewn on the stage, and three city blocks were burned to the ground. The enthusiasm in Hershey was almost as great. Several people commented that after the final crashing crescendo they wanted to stand up and scream ecstatically. It was an electrifying performance which featured several solos delightfully played by the first chair musicians.

Following the interval Dvorak's Symphony No. 8 was performed. The symphony is one of Dvorak's lesser known ones, but one with great majesty and strong nationalistic character. Each of the four movements is nearly complete in itself as they vary greatly in tempo and melodic line.

The concert ended all too soon and no encore was played to everyone's disappointment. Maestro Bernard Haitink conducted the entire program without a score and radiated personality and warmth throughout the concert.

Of particular note was the Union Jack which stood stage right on the Hershey stage—contrary to federal law. This was a manifestation of the difference between Lebanon and Dauphin counties.

Such a thrilling concert is exciting to attend and makes one wish that the series could be expanded to include more programs of comparable caliber.

God save the Queen.

#### TO DANCE IS TO LIVE

### Gospel According To Peanuts

by Marilyn Graves

Everyone loves Peanuts—we identify with the characters. Charlie Brown especially is sort of an "everyman"—"Sometimes I feel like the world has knocked me down and stomped all over me." (This feeling is especially prevalent among students during the last two weeks of classes and finals.)

On Tuesday, April 28 L.V.C. students were privileged to finally have Mr. Robert L. Short as a convocation speaker—Mr. Short had been scheduled to speak last year, but there was some problem with planes. Short is the author of two best sellers, *The Gospel According to Peanuts* and *The Parables of Peanuts*; his topic last Tuesday was "The Parables of Peanuts." The lecture was illustrated by slides from "Peanuts," Charles Schulz' well-loved comic strip, and excellently presented by Mr. Short, who, in addition to being a "Peanuts" fan has been a professional actor. The presentation was well received by students.

The idea of actually interpreting art (and I think we may consider "Peanuts" art), without consideration of the artists' specific intention, is controversial, especially, it seems, if that interpretation is a theological one. The use of art as parable, however, may be a different matter; this, Short handles very well.

Two points in Mr. Short's presentation especially interested me. The first concerned the idea that man is punished by his sins, not for his sins. ("The wages of sin is 'Aaauhhh!'" *The Gospel*

*According to Peanuts*). The comparison of sin to the everpresent security blanket was unsettling, but the idea might point out that God is neither a god who stands around waiting to zonk the person who steps out of line, not a god who exists to correct mistakes that irresponsible mankind has made, (with regard to environment, for example). The second point concerns what might be termed Christian hope.

Love and faith, specifically Christian or not, are much discussed today, but hope seems to be a non-consideration. Little wonder, because this concept of "hope" is at best a paradox, and at worst completely unrealistic. But as Snoopy says, "To live is to dance. To dance is to live!"

I danced in the morning when the world was begun.

I danced in the moon & the stars & the sun,

And I came down from heaven and danced on the earth,

At Bethlehem I had my birth.

I danced on a Friday when the sky turned black;

It's hard to dance with the devil on your back;

They buried my body and they thought I'd gone,

But I am the dance and I still go on.

They cut me down and I leap up high; I am the life that will never, never die; I'll live in you if you'll live in me; I am the lord of the dance said he.

### NON-CHAPEL HELD

by Diane Wilkins

Some students tucked in their rooms, using their free 11:00 period to sleep, might have heard strains of music coming from the direction of center campus on Thursday, April 30. If they had crept out into the sunlit day, they would have discovered a cultural event in progress including music, poetry and free popcorn. About 50-75 students seated in the grass near the Chapel attended the first non-chapel service sponsored by the Review and Action Committee (RAC). RAC is a group of interested students who have organized protest against the compulsory aspect of the Chapel-Convocation Program. In the past they have staged a chapel walk-out with a chapel slip burning and a *New York Times* Day when students were urged to bring papers or books to read during the service. Both activities received some support from the student body.

This latest protest began with the reading of a short statement of purpose by the originator and organizer of the event, Dale Fetzer. RAC expressed the inconsistency of receiving academic credit for (or the increase of credit for not

attending) cultural events.

The performances were interspersed with announcements. One concerned the recent Executive Council decision refusing to redefine "open house" and thus overruling a Senate decision to hold a trial 24-hour open house. The reason given was that with respect to what constitutes an "open house" such a proposal conflicts with the tradition of the school. After being read the decision was burned (with a great degree of difficulty because of the wind) and deposited in the trash.

In the actual program, poetry was read and music was provided by J.K. Van Camp on rhythm guitar, John Wright on lead, and Greg Conrad on bass. They played and sang a number of songs including "Suzanne," "Two Trains Running," and an original composition by Van Camp. The three were joined by the last two members by a member of the audience, Al Schmick, who was brought on stage by popular demand and who just happened to bring along his complete set of mouth organs and a microphone. The program concluded with an announcement to please sign your non-chapel slips and hand them in for one non-chapel credit.

